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THE Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCCII.

VOLUME LXXII.

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE. E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-Street*; where LETTERS are particularly requeſted to be ſent, POST PAID.

And ſold by J. HARRIS (Succeſſor to Mrs. NEWBERY), the Corner of St. *Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate-Street.* 1802.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1803. *By* T. STOTT, DROMORE.

THO' dark and drear yon wintry cloud
The rising year's young aspect shroud;
Tho' loud the blast terrific roar,
And loud the surge assail the shore;
Yet, as her boding breast beats high,
A cheering ray, on Hope's bright eye,
Descends athwart the gath'ring glooms,
And Joy once more her lamp illumes:
Before her gayer prospects rise,
Unclouded suns, serener skies,
The mild approach of vernal hours,
The sweet return of herbs and flow'rs,
The sports that rural Fancy loves,
The sounds her simple train that cheer;
The music of the warbling groves,
The murm'ring of the streamlets clear;
While Pleasure waves her banner o'er the fields, [Nature yields.
And Beauty breathes a charm on all that

Amid her naval bulwalks plac'd,
Triumphant o'er the wat'ry waste,
Behold the lovely Queen of Isles
Diffusing round heart-cheering smiles;
Inviting to her crowded marts,
Wealth, Commerce, Industry, and Arts;
Cherishing Science in her shade,
To drooping Want dispensing aid,
Rewarding Merit's useful claim,
And fost'ring pure Religion's flame;
Whilst Valour, seated by her side,
Sheaths his keen blade, in conquest dy'd,
And plights, at her august command,
(The laurel blooming on his brow)
To meek-ey'd Peace his gallant hand
Who, pleas'd, receives the vet'ran's vow.
Th' auspicious union, Fame, exulting, views,
And far and wide proclaims th' exhilarating news.

By lust of lawless sway impell'd,
With wild Ambition's fury swell'd,
Yet should the restless Fiend of War
Again equip his blood-stain'd car,
Harness again his tiger yoke,
Again the Naval Queen provoke,
And fill her shores with fresh alarms—
Valour, once more, shall seize his arms,
And rush, reluctant, from the side
Of his belov'd, lamenting bride,
The foe's career again to check
On burning plain, or thund'ring deck;
Whilst Glory, always hov'ring nigh,
Where Freedom's banners are unfurl'd,
Shall bid the red-wing'd vengeance fly,
Resounding o'er the wat'ry world;
Till her proud adversary, smote with fear,
Shall crouch beneath her crest, and drop the hostile spear.

In yonder mutilated realms,
While tyrant Force all over whelms;
Where flagrant Perfidy prevails,
And base Injustice holds the scales;
Britannia, with profound regret,
Sees Continental glory set!
But homeward as again her eyes
She turns, what soothing prospects rise!
Her credit's vast, unbounded scope—
Her coffers fill'd, beyond her hope—
Her sons in bonds of Union bound,
Their great palladium * rallying round;
That noble, matchless structure, rear'd
By antient Wisdom's utmost skill;
By Justice, Freedom, Truth rever'd—
The wonder of all nations still!
Which long has stood Time's test, and, like the rock
Amid the waves, shall aye withstand wild Phrensy's shock.

A DIALOGUE.

ON Donard's crown the dark cloud sits,
And stern his wint'ry brow he knits:
The sea-gull from the bleak shore flits:
The hollow wind sounds mournfully.

The sparrow clusters round the thorn,
Beside the yard that holds the corn:
The rook forsakes the grove at morn,
To seek his food reluctantly.

Whilst Lagan, thund'ring down the rocks,
Art's feeble opposition mocks,
And, bounding over weir and locks,
Hurries impetuous to the sea.

Come, Muse, my ev'ning fire is lit,
And I am in a musing fit,
With me an hour or two to sit,
If you'll now deign, much pleas'd I'll be.

I long to hold some chat with you,
And, be the subject stale, or new,
Treating of Christian, Turk, or Jew,
I'll enter on it cheerfully.

What think ye of the peace with France?
You shake your head, and look askance—
You deem it but a warlike trance,
And doubt its durability.

What think you of that wondrous man,
That famous little Corsican?
Methinks you growl—his ruling plan
Is not the plan of Liberty!

Does Russia's prudent Monarch feel
What danger threats all Europe's weal?
Ah, no! else 'twon'd have rous'd his zeal—
And Switzerland had still been free!

Germania's weak: but time may come,
When they shall speak who now are dumb—
Who for their loaf must take a crumb,
Entitled—an indemnity!

While Europe mourns her mangled map,
One little Isle, in Thetis' lap,
Alone defies the shock and sap,
Of envious Power's hostility.

May Freedom long protect that Isle
From foreign and domestic guile,
And Concord there perpetual smile,
To cherish Arts and Industry!

Dromore, Dec. 31, 1802. HAFIZ.

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* The Constitution.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett'r. & M. Poſt
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
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Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Carliſle
Chelmsford
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Coventry
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Doncaſter
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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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Meteorolog. Diary for June, 1802, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 0'. W.

Day of Month.	At 8 A.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N	E	S.	W	State of wind.	At 2 P.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.
1	29.71	R	49	46	2	2			R.B.	29.78	R	58	55	3	1			R. B.
2	.87	R	49	49.5		4			L.	.86	S	55	58		2	2		Do.
3	.65	S	54	60		2	2		Do.	.57	S	65	70.5		1	3		Do.
4	.42	St	60	63			2	2	R.B	.42	St.	69	70			3	1	Do.
5	.36	St	62	63			4		Do.	.34	S	66	68			2	2	Do.
6	.44	St.	59	58			3	1	V.B	.45	R	63	64			3	1	V. B.
7	.50	R	38	56			4		L.	.48	S	59	59			4		L.
8	.33	R	56	55.5	2			2	R.B	.41	R	63	64.5				4	R. B.
9	.46	S	55	54.5			4		Do.	.45	S	61	60			3	1	R.St.
10	.36	R	58	58			4		V.B	.37	R	60	60			3	1	V.B.
11	.45	R	57	57			3	1	Do.	.47	R	65	65.5			2	2	B.
12	.56	R	57	57.5			3	1	Do.	.60	R	65	65			3	1	R.St.
13	.68	R	57	59				4	L.	.72	R	64	66				4	L.
14	.84	R	57	57	1			3	V.L.	.86	R	63	63.5	1			3	Do.
15	.88	R	57	60.5	1			3	Do.	.91	St.	65	70	1			3	V.L.
16	.90	R	60	63				4	L.	.89	S	70	73.5	1			3	L.
17	.77	St.	61	59	3			1	Do.	.79	R	64	63.5	4				Do.
18	.90	R.	56	55	4				Do.	.91	R	64.5	66	4				V.L.
19	.85	S	58	60			1	3	Do.	.82	S	66	70.5			1	3	Do.
20	.88	R	60	62	4				Do.	.95	R	67	70	4				L.
21	30.08	R	57	57		2	2		V.L.	30.08	St.	69	70		4			V. L.
22	29.90	S	59	61.5				4	Do.	29.85	S	70	72	1			3	L.
23	.70	S	58	56	1			3	R.B	.65	S	61	63				4	B.
24	.71	R	53	52	2			2	B.	.79	R	60	61	2			2	R. B.
25	.76	R	53	53				4	V.L.	.79	R	60	65				4	V. L.
26	.71	S	60	62			3	1	L.	.61	S	69	72			4		B.
27	.38	S	59	59			3	1	R.B	.34	S	63	64.5			3	1	Do.
28	.30	R	60	63				4	Do.	.23	S	65	66			2	2	Do.
29	.20	R	55	54				4	B.	.25	R	63	63	1			3	Do.
30	.49	R	53	53				4	L.	.50	R	59	61				4	L.
	29.63		56.90	57.4	20	10	38	52		29.64		63.72	65.33	22	8	31	52	T.S.

Meteorological Table for July, 1802.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July 1802.	D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July 1802.
June	o	o	o			*July*	o	o	o		
27	59	61	58	29,60	showery	12	57	64	55	29,92	fair
28	58	65	58	,47	showery	13	58	65	54	,94	showery
29	58	62	54	,45	showery	14	54	60	50	30,05	showery
30	53	61	52	,70	fair	15	51	66	51	29,90	fair, rain at nt
July 1	53	59	51	,45	rain	16	52	64	54	,87	fair
2	55	59	50	,49	showery	17	53	61	51	,62	showery
3	54	64	49	,60	showery	18	52	60	52	,90	fair
4	54	60	50	,89	fair	19	57	65	52	,65	rain
5	51	64	56	30,02	rain	20	50	60	54	,66	fair
6	58	64	58	29,80	cloudy	21	53	64	55	,48	rain
7	60	68	60	,96	fair	22	54	66	54	,60	rain
8	61	70	58	,80	fair	23	56	67	56	,85	fair
9	60	69	54	,82	showery	24	58	68	57	30,06	fair
10	56	62	54	,70	rain	25	59	69	59	29,96	cloudy
11	56	63	54	,88	fair	26	60	69	60	,78	showery

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1802.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 2.

IT has been the lot, for ſome years paſt, of thoſe diſtinguiſhed characters among us who have exerted themſelves in the cauſe of religion and good order, and in the preſervation of an excellent Conſtitution in Church and State; who have boldly ſtood forward in defence of each, and oppoſed that ſpirit of innovation which breathes deſtruction upon all within its reach; to be held up, by artful and deſigning demagogues, as marks for Jacobins and Levellers to aim their foul-mouthed abuſe and malignant ſlander at. A manly deciſion of conduct, if adverſe to their principles, they ſtigmatize by the imputation of diſhonourable motives, or blacken by calling in the aid of falſehood. Every word, every ſentence that has been uttered againſt them by the voice of truth, and has ſtung them by the irreſiſtible force of ſelf-conviction, they have tortured into a perverted meaning, and affixed to it a ſenſe utterly repugnant to that which it was meant to convey. No one, I believe, has ſuffered more unjuſtly from this claſs of men, than the great character of whom I am about to ſpeak: no one has been leſs deſerving of their opprobrious language, or more worthy of general applauſe. I have thought it neceſſary, Mr. Urban, to preface what I am going to ſay, with theſe remarks, rather than begin immediately upon the ſubject of this letter; becauſe, we know very well that the public eye has been turned upon certain men in elevated ſtations, and has been a little jaundiced by unjuſt inferences, and unfair repreſentations. But facts ſpeak for themſelves; and before the light of truth the miſt of falſehood will diſappear.

In juſtice to Dr. Horſley, late biſhop of Rocheſter and dean of Weſtminſter, but now moſt deſervedly tranſlated to the ſee of St. Aſaph, the following circumſtances ought to be made public; and I know of no medium, Mr. Urban, by which that can be done ſo effectually as by that of the Gentleman's Magazine.

It is well known that his Lordſhip, ever ſince he became a Biſhop, has invariably been the friend of the inferior Clergy; inferior, I mean, in point of preferment, not, I believe, in point of abilities. Upon his acceſſion to the ſee of St. David's, he not only reſided among his Clergy, and inſtructed them, in his admirable primary charge, in the duties of their function, but received them at his table, uſed hoſpitality towards them, raiſed their incomes, and of courſe added to their comforts and thoſe of their families. Whilſt he held this biſhoprick, he was as much beloved by his Clergy for his kind attention to them, as he was revered by them for his learning and great abilities. And when he left Aberguilly, the hearts of all of them were diſtreſſed, that "they ſhould ſee his face no more" as their Dioceſan.

A recent inſtance of ſincere regard for this excellent Biſhop and moſt learned Divine, will prove how much and how affectionately he is beloved by thoſe who can appreciate his real character, and who come within the influence of his benevolent diſpoſition. A paper has been put into my hands, which, I think, muſt have been gratifying

to

to his Lordſhip. It is a farewell addreſs from the gentlemen of the choir of Weſtminſter; who expreſs in it both the cauſe of this valedictions, and their feelings on the occaſion that gave riſe to it. I ſhall lay it before your readers, truſting, however, that by ſo doing I ſhall neither incur his Lordſhip's diſpleaſure, nor that of the reſpectable body by whom it was preſented. Yours, &c. ***.

"My Lord, We the Præcentor, Minor Canons, and Lay Clerks, of this collegiate church, impreſſed with a deep ſenſe of gratitude to your Lordſhip for the many obligations which we owe to your paternal concern for our welfare and intereſt, from the time of your Lordſhip's coming to preſide over us, down to the preſent period; and for the ready and kind attention which, in our different applications to your Lordſhip for the advantage and comfort of ourſelves and families, we have always experienced—are prompted no leſs by duty than inclination to expreſs our feelings to your Lordſhip. And when we conſider that we are about to loſe a Dean who began his reſidence among us by augmenting our comforts, and continued to enlarge thoſe comforts* by granting additional benefits†; however we, in common with the reſt of mankind, may rejoice that great learning and piety are diſtinguiſhed by ſuitable rewards; yet, in the preſent inſtance, we cannot but lament the loſs that we ſhall ſuſtain by your Lordſhip's removal. Accept, my Lord, our warmeſt thanks for the many favours which you have conferred upon us; and be aſſured that the recollection of *them* will be accompanied with ſentiments of eſteem and affection for *you*. May the evening of your life be rendered happy, my Lord, in the poſſeſſion of every temporal and ſpiritual bleſſing! and as the morning and noon have been ſpent in the cauſe of Learning and Religion, may your day cloſe heightened with this aſſurance, that in your Lordſhip the Church of England has long beheld a moſt able and zealous defender of her holy faith, and a firm and vigilant guardian of her conſtitution!—Signed by the Præcentor, in the name of the body."

* His Lordſhip raiſed the ſalaries of the whole choir;

† And afforded them other advantages, by which their ſituation was rendered more comfortable.

Mr. Urban, *Chapter Coffee-houſe, July 16.*

THE potatoes in Ireland laſt year ſucceeded in the perfection of the growth and the goodneſs of the quality beyond all conception, to the great benefit of the poor.

When an acre of potatoe ground is productive, it is capable of ſupporting eight or ten perſons; whereas an acre of wheat will ſcarcely ſupport half the number.

Before the great froſt in 1739-40, the preſervation of this valuable root in winter, or during the continuance of bad weather, was much neglected. I obſerved laſt winter, in the neighbourhood of Waterford, that the method that in general the peaſantry adopt to preſerve them previous to the commencement of froſty weather, is to lodge them in pits with ſtraw underneath, and then to cover them with layers of earth and ſtraw till the pit is filled up. The potatoes preſerved in this manner ſeldom keep above twelve months, as thoſe perſons who can afford to keep a ſtock on hand find that the old potatoes, when preſerved in this manner, are nearly exhauſted or rotten at the period of the appearance of the firſt crop of new potatoes; therefore this method of keeping them, I think, might be ſurpaſſed by adopting the following proceſs.

The potatoes to be boiled in a great quantity; then, the water being poured off, they ſhould be peeled, and the pulp collected in large flat veſſels, and expoſed to the heat of fire* till the watery particles be totally and entirely evaporated; the pulp or matter then being efflorescent, dry, and farinaceous, ſhould be cruſhed or ham-

* I ſuggeſt that a malt-kiln would anſwer the purpoſe.

mered

mered into maſſes of two or three feet diameter, which may be formed in tubs or ſquare boxes. Theſe flakes of the amylum, or nutriment ſubſtance of the potatoe, would keep a conſiderable time; and, beſides other advantages, would be free from that waſte * which attends potatoes when they are about eight or ten months old, and verge into a ſtate of decay and rottenneſs. The potatoes kept in pits for the winter retain their vegetable moiſture, and their veſſels and tiſſue within them; but the root, dried as I have mentioned into efflorescence, and the vegetable tiſſue and veſſels bruiſed and deſtroyed, will withſtand corruption much longer. The potatoe with its fibres, filled with vegetable juices abſorbed from the earth, cannot keep above a year; but when prepared in the manner that I have ſtated, I think it poſſible to preſerve this valuable root for three ſeaſons. The proceſs ſhould take place when the potatoe is in its prime; that is, when not too young or watery, or not too old or leſs ſweet. I apprehend about the middle of September, when this root attains to maturity and perfection, would be a fit period to try the experiment.

The nutriment thus prepared will be a ready ſupport to human beings at the leaſt poſſible expence. In the navy, the flakes of potatoes thus prepared would be a much better preventative againſt the ſcurvy than the biſcuit, becauſe the efflorescence of the potato is amylum; whereas the biſcuit of wheaten flour contains the vegeto-animal gluten, which has a tendency and inclines to promote the ſcurvy. That the potatoe thus dried and prepared ſhould be found capable of undergoing the ſaccharine tranſmutation, I have not a doubt; and I am perfectly convinced by this obvious reaſon, i. e. that the efflorescence of the potatoe, and the amylum or ſubſtance of the barley, are of the ſame nature. This hint may, if acted upon by experiment, be of eſſential ſervice to diſtillers and various other profeſſions or trades where ſugar is the baſis of manufacture.

In addition to what I have ſtated above, this excellent root, by domeſtic ingenuity, may be made to ſerve as a ſucceedaneum for bread in various departments of houſekeeping, particularly in its application to paſtry, the manufacture of ſtarch, and various other uſes; when, in times of ſcarcity, it is neceſſary to œconomize the conſumption of flour. It is a well-known fact, and many reſpectable perſons in the United Kingdom can bear me out in aſſerting, from the experience that they have derived from making experiments to increaſe a quantity of human food in the time of the late alarming ſcarcity, that potatoes will anſwer every purpoſe, where bread is conſumed in a family, to ſerve as a ſubſtitute, except with tea.

ANTHONY SINNOT.

* A ſmall proportion of ſalt to be mixed with the matter.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 17.

IN your very uſeful and benevolent Miſcellany, p. 421, under the title of a new plan of benevolence, was announced a paper containing obſervations well ſuited to rouſe the public attention to a ſubject of all others the moſt important to its tranquillity and ſecurity. Although there is nothing new in the obſervations, and although the miſerable ſtate of thoſe unfortunates has been for ages an occaſional topic of converſation, and a ſource of general pity and regret, yet, by an unaccountable fatality, that ſubject has never been properly inveſtigated, or brought forward ſo as to be acted upon.

It muſt, therefore, give great ſatisfaction to your numerous and reſpectable readers to be informed, that thoſe ſuggeſtions have been ſo far attended to, that ſome humane gentlemen (whoſe laudable zeal

zeal on other occaſions has been often conſpicuous) have had a meeting; and, after maturely conſidering the propriety of eſtabliſhing ſuch a place of refuge, for the employment of thoſe who of themſelves can find none, being deſtitute of character and literally the outcaſts and dread of ſociety, they reſolved unanimouſly, that ſuch an eſtabliſhment would conduce to the public ſecurity and advantage; and accordingly a committee was appointed, to conſider of the moſt eligible means to carry the meaſure into effect.

The ſlighteſt reflection muſt convince every one that ſuch an attempt is arduous in the extreme, being ſurrounded with the moſt embarraſſing difficulties and gigantic obſtacles; but it is to be hoped, that the incalculable benefits, which muſt reſult from its accompliſhment being kept in view, will tend to gradually ſurmount thoſe difficulties, and ſubdue every obſtacle which might oppoſe its final ſucceſs.

In all other charities of a public nature, the feeling mind contemplates the good reſulting to the individual he relieves, and a certain gratification urges to a repetition of the benevolent act; but how much greater muſt thoſe feelings be, where the objects of their care, ſolicitude, and bounty, are caſt off by all, and without ſuch friendly aid are not only friendleſs and deſtitute, but on the high road to deſtruction. This pleaſing ſatisfaction muſt be greatly enhanced, from the reflection that every individual thus reclaimed from deſtruction and miſery ſaves ten, perhaps ten times ten, from the fatal infection which his example might have ſpread, and thus add greatly to the general ſecurity, and the repoſe, comfort, and tranquillity of every member of the community.

It will only require to be announced to the publick by thoſe gentlemen, that ſo good and neceſſary a work is begun, to meet with that encouragement and ſupport which the utility and magnitude of the undertaking demand; for the philanthropy of the Britiſh character is conſpicuous, not only on its own vaſt and extended empire, but throughout the world.

If, through the patronage and liberality of the publick, joined to the active zeal and perſevering exertions of well-informed and well-diſpoſed individuals, this undertaking ſhall be ultimately crowned with ſucceſs, we may hope that a ſimilar one on the ſame extenſive ſcale for females will be adopted with the ſame beneficial effects.

The advantages reſulting from the reformation of thoſe who have been criminally vicious, may prove ſtill more extenſively beneficial by inducing the Legiſlature to bring forward ſooner what has already occupied their attention; the very comprehenſive and ingenious plan of Mr. Bentham, for reforming criminals while under confinement; and ſuperſeding the neceſſity of hulks, and, except in the moſt deſparate caſes, of tranſportation to Botany-bay. A PHILANTHROPIST.

Mr URBAN, *July* 13.

HAD D. H. in pp. 492, 493, recollected that "Corrigenda and Addenda to the third volume of the Biographia Britannica, by Kippis, are prefixed to the fourth and fifth volumes of that unfiniſhed work, he would have omitted ſome parts of his letter; as in thoſe *two* addenda he may find ſatisfactory information relative to both the daughters of Biſhop Burnet. Lord Chancellor Weſt, who married the younger, is repreſented in p. 68 of the Catalogue of James Weſt's Library, ſold in 1773, to have compiled the "Inquiry," mentioned by your correſpondent, "chiefly from Mr. Petyt's MS. in the Inner Temple library, intituled *De Creatione Nobilium*, 2 vols. fol. (MS. note.)"

On a mural monument of marble,

ble, on the East side of the porch of the church at Wellsbourn, in Warwickshire, is engraven the following epitaph, at once unassuming and significative:

"*Endure.*
Mary Williams,
relict of John Williams,
daughter of Richard West,
grand-daughter of Gilbert Burnet,
departed this life
March the 2d,
1800.
Aged 85.
Abstain."

This worthy lady, whose lot in life was sufficiently hard, was the sister of Gray's "friend and companion," and passed her last days at her son's vicarage-house in Wellsbourn. In your vol. LIII, pp. 222, 223, 224, is an admirable letter from her husband to her mother, in which she and her brother are noticed as "Molly and Dick;" and their "uncle" David Mitchel, esq. the husband of bishop Burnet's other surviving daughter, is also referred to. In your vol. LVII, pp. 371, 372, are two letters from the famous Dr. Young to Mr. Williams, then at Lions and Nice.

As to Admiral West, enquired after by D. H., was he not the brother of the eminent Gilbert West; with whom the family of the Lord Chancellor is, in all probability, not in the least connected? The "British Critic" for November last, p. 529, makes mention of the two former.

Is it a clear point that Mr. St. Amand, whose "animadversions" are referred to by D. H. was the same individual who was a benefactor to the Bodleian Library and to Christ's Hospital? In your vol. XXIV. p. 435, col. 1, the death of this benefactor is recorded as bearing date on Sept. 5, in that year. He is there described as "James *St. Amen*, of Red Lion square, esq. who has left 8000l. to Christ's Hospital," &c. In the late Professor Warton's preface to his splendid edition of Theocritus, the name is spelt "*Santamand*;" and he is there represented as "alumnus collegii Lincolniensis Oxonii, circiter A. D. 1705. Ibi vix unius anni spatium commoratus, academiæ valedixit, et in Italiam se contulit, literarum Græcarum flagrans studio." In p. iv. he is described as "mortuus circiter A. D. 1750;" instead of which it is evident from your Magazine, that "1754" should be substituted. His will is, according to Mr. Warton, "dat. August 9, 1749;" so that in your last number, p. 493, col. 1, l. 33, for "about 1754" we should substitute "in 1749." The following note, by Warton, fully proves that the person described by him is the same individual whom your vol. XXIV. registers as then dead:

"Sepultus jacet in claustro hospitalis Christi, Londini; cujus etiam benefactor extitit."

Would not an examination of his will discover "who were the other two" executors?

Yours, &c. INDAGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 14.

THE mushrooms of which Ketchup is made (see p. 392), are very plentiful in the new inclosures about us, in their season, which is most so in autumn, especially if it be a showery time. The ketchup-makers gave last year 5s. per bushel for mushrooms; and they have been higher in very dry seasons. Twenty or thirty years ago, scarce a mushroom was gathered for this purpose; now, I suppose, several hundred quarters are annually. Yours, &c. J. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Baldock, July* 16.

IF the following remarks on the effects of spring-frost on vegetation, by Messrs. Duhamel and Buffon, will afford any explanation to the observations made by a correspondent, p. 492, on the severe weather of May 1802, the insertion

UOFM

insertion of them in your Magazine will much oblige T. S.

"We find, by a number of experiments, that it is humidity that makes frosts fatal to vegetables; and, therefore, every thing that can occasion humidity in them exposes them to those injuries; and every thing that can prevent or take off an over-proportion of humidity in them, every thing that can dry them though with ever so increased a cold, must prevent or preserve them from those injuries. Numerous experiments and observations tend to prove this. It is well known that vegetables always feel the frosts very desperately in low places where there are fogs. The plants that stand by a river side are frequently found destroyed by the spring and autumnal frost, while those of the same species, which stand in a drier place, suffer little or perhaps not at all by them; and the low and wet parts of a forest are well known to produce worse wood than the high and drier.

The coppice wood in wet and low parts of common woods, though it push out more vigorously at first than that of other places, yet never comes to so good a growth; for the frost of the spring killing those early top shoots, obliges the lower part of the trees to throw out lateral branches; and the same thing happens in a greater or lesser degree to the coppice wood that grows under cover of larger trees in great forests, for here the vapours, not being carried off either by the sun or wind, stagnate and freeze, and in the same manner destroy the young shoots as the fogs of marshy places. It is a general observation also, that the frost is never hurtful to the late shoots of the vine, or to the flower-buds of trees, except when it follows heavy dews, or a long rainy season, and then it never fails to do great mischief, though it be ever so slight. The frost is always observed to be more mischievous in its consequences on newly-cultivated ground than in other places; and this because the vapours, which continually arise from the earth, find an easier passage from those places than from others. Trees also, which have been newly cut, suffer more than others by the spring frosts, which is owing to their shooting out more vigorously.

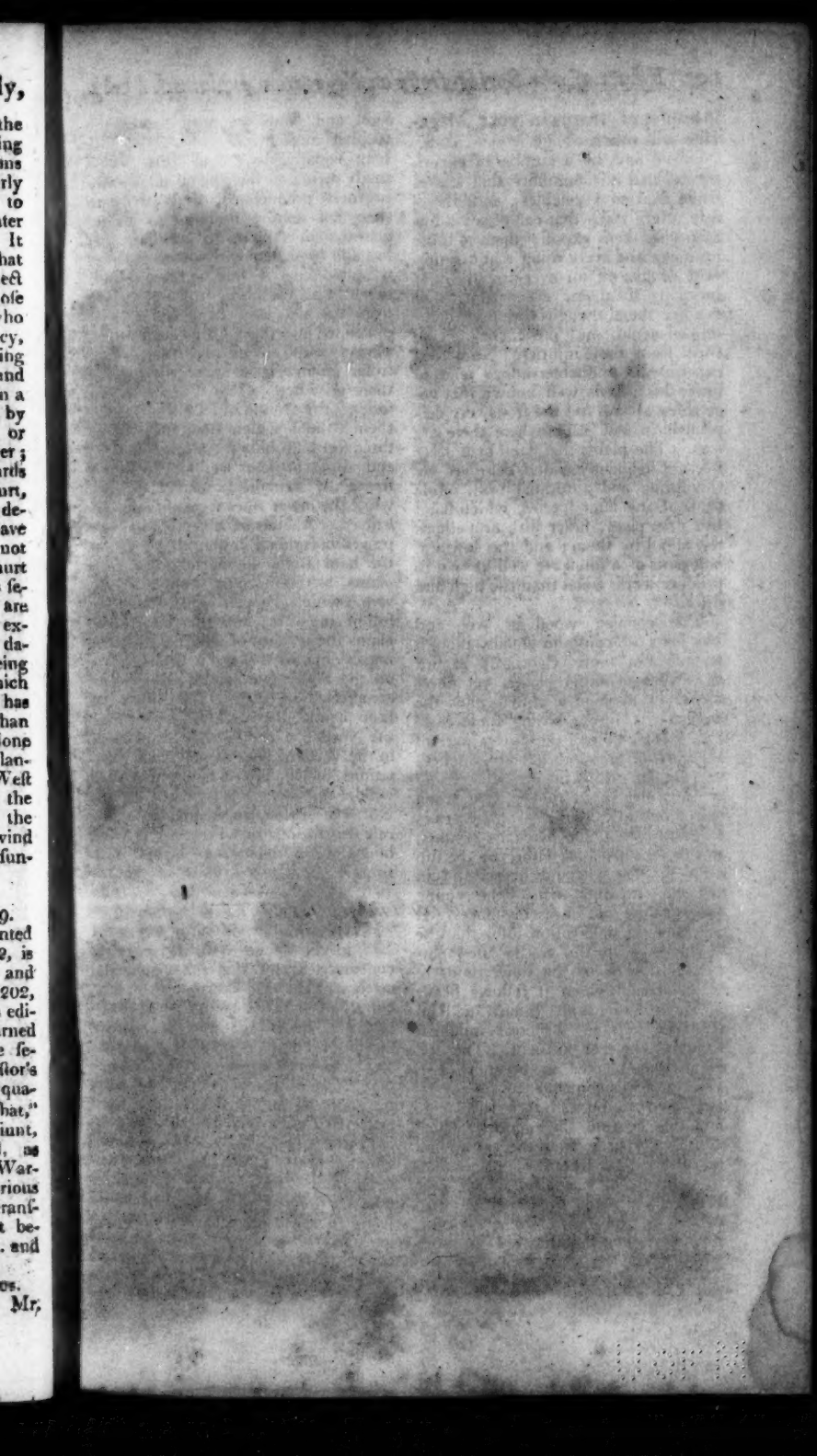
"Frosts also do more damage on light and sandy grounds, than on the tougher and firmer soils, supposing both equally dry; and this seems partly owing to their being more early in their productions, and partly to their lax texture suffering a greater quantity of vapours to transpire. It has also been frequently observed, that the side-shoots of trees are more subject to perish by the spring frosts than those from the top; and M. Buffon, who examined into this with great accuracy, always found the effects of the spring frosts much greater near the ground than elsewhere. The shoots within a foot of the ground quickly perished by them; those which stood at two or three feet high bore them much better; and those at four feet and upwards frequently remained wholly unhurt, while the lower ones were entirely destroyed. A series of observations have proved beyond all doubt; that it is not the hard frosts which so much hurt plants, as those frosts, though less severe, which happen when they are full of moisture; and this clearly explains the account of all the great damages done by the severe frosts being on the South side of the trees which are affected by them, though that has been plainly all the while less cold than the North. Great damage is also done to the Western sides of trees and plantations, when, after a rain with a West wind, the wind turns about to the North at sun-set, as is frequently the case in spring, or when an East wind blows up a thick fog before sun-rising."

Mr. Urban, *July 29.*

THE "classic criticism" reprinted in your pages 510, 511, 512, is controverted by the ingenious and celebrated Thomas Warton, in p. 202, col. 2, of the first volume of his edition of Theocritus; and his learned coadjutor Toup, in p. 340 of the second volume, adverting to Nestor's cup "apud Homerum, quod quatuor ansis et gemina βάσει gaudebat," adds; "Qui locum aliter accipiunt, falluntur." It may be remarked, as an opportunity now offers, that Warton's note relative to this curious cup is misplaced, and should be transferred to the opposite page, as it belongs to the Scholion on Idyll. vii. and not on Idyll. vi.

Yours, &c. Academicus.

Mr.



1. Broadway Ch. Dorset.

2. Bincomb Parsonage, Dorset.

3. Bincomb Church, Dorset.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 17, 1801.

THE inclosed views *(Plate I.)* were taken on the spot last autumn.

The livings of Bincombe and Broadway are in the gift of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; to which livings the Rev. Robert Marriot has lately been presented by the Master and Fellows of that Society.

A CONSTANT READER.

DEFENCE OF THE ORDINATIONS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. *(Concluded from p.* 510.)

I MUST add, that, although we have hitherto argued upon our learned Principal's hypothesis, nothing is more evident than that it must be false. For as there was no General Council in the second century to authorize a change in the ministry, nor any Christian King to compel it by his power; and as Christians were then widely dispersed through the whole known world, and the correspondence between distant churches was very difficult, and very expensive; it is clear, that there was no cause existing, adequate to produce so great an effect, as a total subversion of our Saviour's ministry so early, had both bishops and priests been so wicked as to attempt it. Indeed, it is incredible that clergymen, who were daily in expectation of martyrdom, and like Anicetus and Polycarp about keeping Easter, were tenacious even of mere apostolical traditions, would have dared to alter our *Saviour's* institutions; because none of them could *accept* of dominion over his equal brethren, without lording it over God's heritage; nor could the body of the clergy, in any church, have either resigned their Episcopal powers (if they had any such) in behalf of a beloved brother, without both degrading themselves, which is unnatural, and (which to good men would have been a greater bar) without betraying their trust, and their Master's cause. I may add, that, had they been capable of such folly or wickedness, as the form of church government is an object of *sense*, the change must have been visible to the eyes of all men. And particularly as the change was only begun in the days of Justin Martyr, and not compleated after Tertullian had arrived at manhood, both must have seen many churches governed after the old model, by a college of Presbyters headed by a temporary moderator, had that plan ever taken place, and must have seen also other churches governed by a single bishop, after the new fashion, had that form been then new. And so remarkable an alteration must have been noticed by such able and inquisitive men as both those authors were. But no such alteration, nor any difference in the government of the church, is taken notice of by either of them. On the contrary, it appears clearly from Tertullian, that all the churches in the world had, from the beginning, been governed, in his judgement, by single persons; for he calls upon the sectaries to prove the succession of their pastors from the apostles, as the Catholic church could deduce her's. "Ecclant ergo, originem ecclesiarum suarum," says that able writer, "evolvant ordinem Episcoporum suorum, ita per successiones ab initio decurrentem, ut primus ille Episcopus aliquem ex Apostolis, vel Apostolicis viris, qui tamen cum Apostolis perseveraverit, habuerit auctorem et antecessorem. Hoc enim modo ecclesiæ apostolicæ census suos deferunt, sicut Smyrnæorum ecclesia habens Polycarpum ab Joanne conlocatum." Now, as this father's credibility, as a witness, was never called in question, notwithstanding of his montanism, his testimony is decisive of the cause: because, had there been any churches then governed by a college of Presbyters, it is impossible that any man but a fool could have used such language, seeing all his acquaintances could have given him the lie direct.

I conclude with observing, that, had not the Apostles, and the other founders of the church, established Episcopacy *every where*, it is impossible that it could have obtained so early, and so universally, as it did all over the world. For, had they not acted under an authority which they durst neither gainsay, nor resist, a different form of church government must have been established in different parts of the globe, had it been only to please the taste of the founder, or gratify the humours of the people. But no such thing was ever seen in any age, or in any country. Church government, therefore, is not an arbitrary fluctuating thing, or a mere *circumstance*, as

Professor

Professor Campbell, Sir Richard Hill, and other Latitudinarians, tell us; but is essentially connected with the administration of the holy sacraments in the judgement even of the Established church, and consequently is connected with Christianity. The spiritual part of both sacraments, says the Larger Catechism, Q. 176, "is Christ and his benefits; both are seals of the same covenant, are to be dispensed by *ministers of the Gospel*, and none other, and to be continued in the church of Christ, until his second coming." Yet, this professor of divinity, this instructor of candidates for holy orders, although he owns that a certain model of church government *was* adopted by Infinite Wisdom for the preservation of the *Christian faith*, has given it as his opinion, that it is a *circumstance* only, not connected with Christianity, and therefore may be overturned, and another erected by human authority!!! May the rash and mistaken Lecturer have been forgiven; and I pray God, that all concerned may, in time, seriously consider the important truth here discussed; and be mindful of the other things which belong to their eternal peace, before they be hid from their eyes. I am, sir, your humble servant,

WM. ABERNETHY DRUMMOND.

Edin. 8 *Jan.* 1802.

P.S. It deserves to be remarked, that although our Professor of Divinity has acknowledged that a presumptuous encroachment on a divine institution, especially when it tends to wound charity and to promote strife, is justly reprehensible, p. 87, and also has very naturally condemned all modern secessions from the Established church, p. 107, yet he finds no fault with the Presbyterian separations from the Episcopal Churches; no, not when in the synod of Glasgow, 1638, the inferior clergy *deposed their Bishops, to whom they had promised obedience*, without convicting them of any crime! Audacious men! "Tell it not in Gath! publish it not in the streets of Ashkelon!" Yet, an institution of 1300 years standing, by Dr. Campbell's own acknowledgement, and, I think, I may now say, established in our Saviour's days, consequently a *divine institution*, was *then incroached upon*, and *Charity wounded*, and strife promoted, as causelessly, and therefore not less sinfully, than by the more modern divisions among the Presbyterians themselves.

Now, this being undeniable, the learned Principal, to be consistent with himself, ought surely to have exhorted his brethren to return to the churches from which they had strayed; and even should have set them the example, by going before them as their head; especially as he pretended not to say, that Episcopacy originated from the *usurpation* of the first Bishops, but rather owns that it was *yielded* to them by the Presbyters because of their *superior virtues*; nay, and owns too, that it is a form of government which may lawfully be submitted to! This, in my judgement, makes the separation highly criminal, because all causeless divisions in the Church of God are certainly schismatical.

I know this is an age of free thinking, as well as free acting, in different respects. And it is very much to be regretted, that Dr. Campbell did not, and his learned brethren do not, see the *danger* and *guilt* of rending the church in pieces, as Christ, his Apostles, Saint Ignatius, and the other primitive fathers, saw it; because, if they had, we should have had peace in Sion, and probably more love and friendship among us than we now have. But from the whole tenor of the Doctor's lectures, and also of his sermon on the Spirit of the Gospel, preached before, and approved by, the Synod of Aberdeen, as abovementioned, it is evident that he laid no stress on church government, nor on unity; but thought it just as safe to be an Episcopalian as a Presbyterian; and of consequence to be a Burgher or an Antiburgher, or a kirk of relief man, &c. &c. In short, it appears not that the Doctor saw any necessity for Christians being of one *communion*; as the *first* disciples of our Lord most certainly were, Acts ii. 42.; and as it is evident our blessed Lord intended they should always be, John xvii. 20, 21.

For, although it be true, that we ought not to judge unfavourably of any man's fate because of his sect, provided he is sober, decent, and religious in his own way; but should leave him to be judged by God, whose mercy is over all his works, and knows how to make allowances for the errors and trespasses of his frail creatures: and though

though it be also true, that no man will be saved by the purity of his Church, unless his belief be sound, and his life moral; because, without faith it is impossible to please God; and without holiness, no man shall see the Lord; yet still to maintain, that *opposite* communions are equally safe, or that churches may be lawfully divided, when no sinful term of agreement is required, although it is by some considered as a *liberal* sentiment, it is directly contradictory to our Saviour's doctrine, and to the general tenor of the New Testament. Indeed, if unity in communion is not necessary, why are we commanded to "obey them that rule over us, and submit ourselves because they watch for our souls?" Heb. xiii. 17. "Why are we so earnestly exhorted to mark them who cause *divisions*, and *avoid* them? Rom. xvi. 17; and called upon in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, all to speak the *same things*, and that there be no *divisions*, literally, no *schisms* among us, but that we be *perfectly joined together* in the *same mind*, and in the *same judgement*," 1 Cor. i. 10. with many such texts? But above all, why did our blessed Savour pray four times for unity in his Church, in the course of a few sentences, among the last moments of his life? And that too, as a *proof* of his *divinity*, and of his being the *true Messiah?* neither pray I for these alone (the Apostles), but for *them* also who shall believe in me thro' *their word*, saith our Lord, *that they all may be one*, as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee; that *they* also may be *one in us*; *that the world may believe that Thou hast sent me!*" John xvii. 20, 21.

That this prayer implies a petition for the assistance of the Holy Ghost, as Dr. Whitby supposes, to keep the Disciples of Christ in one body, is not improbable; but that the virtues prayed for, were peace, and love, and concord; and the intention of it to point out the great danger of discord and division, is, in my judgment, certain; because it is the most natural and obvious meaning of the words: and what is the *natural* and *obvious* meaning of any text, when agreeable to the analogy of faith, we may justly conclude to be the true and real meaning of the Holy Spirit.

Our blessed Lord foresaw, that, if his followers should split, instead of continuing in one great and sacred body, his enemies (the wicked world), Heathens, Mahometans, Jews, Deists, &c. would take occasion to blaspheme his sacred name; would deny him to be a divine person, and say that God his Father did not send him, because he had not preserved his Church *united*, as he anxiously wished to do. To prevent this reproach, and because divisions would engender strife, and destroy peace and love, the badge of his holy religion, therefore did he so earnestly pray that all Christians might continue *one*, even as he and his Father are one. Seeing then that our unhappy divisions operate so dreadfully against the eternal Son of God, it seems impossible to conceive a greater sin than schism is. No: I defy the greatest genius that ever lived, a Bacon, or a Newton, to conceive any thing more criminal, than deliberately to cause our blessed Saviour to be blasphemed, treated as an impostor, and the wicked world to say, that God his Father did not send him. I am willing in charity to believe that few perceive the sad consequences of their conduct; but, whatever they may either perceive or intend, all who causelessly separate, do the thing. They rend the mystical body of our Lord in pieces, and do what Christ hath foretold will cause him to be blasphemed; and therefore all Christians are obliged to flee from schism as from the face of a serpent. Indeed, since the consequences of it are so baneful, what wonder that St. Paul, in his epistle to the Galatians, chap. v. 20. ranks διχοστασίαι seditions (or rather *divisions*, as it is rendered, Rom. xvi. 16.) in the black catalogue which excludes from the kingdom of heaven? What wonder if Saint Cyprian hath said, that he cannot have God for his Father, who hath not the Church for his Mother? and that he deemed schism equal to, if not a greater crime than murder or adultery? For these, enormous though they be, are still but offences against our fellow-creatures; whereas *schism*, by tearing the Church, which is our Lord's body, asunder, and causing him to be reproached and vilified, is a direct attack upon his "Divine Person; and therefore appears to be so much more heinous, as the Immortal Deity is superior to mortal man. And being so, need we be surprised that the Church of England teaches

teaches all her children to pray, "From hereſy and *ſchiſm*, good Lord, deliver us?" If it ſeem ſtrange that *ſchiſm* ſhould be ſo great a ſin, when it may be committed without departing from the faith, or the breach of what are commonly reckoned the rules of morality, let it be remembered that it is the *bare act of ſeparating from the Church*, which Chriſt himſelf tells us cauſes his *name* to be blaſphemed, and the wicked world to ſay, that the Divine Father did not ſend him; and then all wonder moſt ceaſe, and the great guilt of diviſions immediately appear.

Wherefore, ſince the ſin of Corah, as we learn from St. Jude, may be committed under the Goſpel, as well as under the *Law*, and we muſt be ſenſible that, becauſe his puniſhment was dreadful, his guilt muſt have been great; let us all pray, and join our endeavours to our prayers, that from *hereſy* and *ſchiſms* our good Lord may deliver us. Amen.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 19.

I KNOW not whether the obſervation has been made before, but it is certain that the earth itſelf produces no plant, but only ſerves as a receptacle for thoſe moiſtures which expand and propagate them. From this proceeds the difference of ſoils, ſome are ſo light, that the moiſture evaporates in a very ſhort period; while others are ſo heavy that it cannot eaſily penetrate its pores, and ſo hard that plants cannot expand.

I lately planted ſome bulbous roots in different earths, and their gradual progreſſion to perfection is curious. The firſt kind were planted in the worſt ſoil and ſituation I could find, the reſult of which was, that they only produced a ſtalk and leaves, and then withered away; the next were planted in a little better ſoil, and they produced piſtils; others in a ſtill better produced both piſtils and ſtamina, while a richer one produced a corolla with its apurtenances; and, laſtly, thoſe which were highly cultivated occaſioned the ſtamina to become petals. This ſtrengthens the argument that a male and female are neceſſary to propagate ſeed; for though the leaves and ſtalk appear firſt, yet it is evident they are only conſtituent parts, and ſerve to protect the flower.

I have often thought that there appears in plants a ſuperiority of ſexes, for the male is always produced before the female, particularly in the *monœcia* and *diœcia* claſſes of plants, where many of the male flowers are perfect (and even appear uſeleſs) before the females have made their appearance. The germ may be conſidered as a *vagina*, and the imperfect ſeeds lying in it as the *ovaria*, which being impregnated by the farina of the ſtamen occaſion the ſeeds to be perfect. The whole piſtil ſeems to convey the eſſence of the farina to the *ovaria*, but if the ſtigma be taken off it will ſtill produce its ſeed, but probably it does the office better than any other part, and is purpoſely for this intent, but many plants are deſtitute of it.

It is very pleaſing to watch the motions of plants, their manner of impregnation; ſome anthers burſt by the heat of the ſun, others by the humidity of the atmoſphere. The impregnation may be watched in many plants, but more particularly in the *ciſti* and *primulæ*. Their petals are expanded but a few hours, and the males and females approach and recede from each other alternately *. Many of thoſe flowers which have the parts of fructification hidden by the corolla, as in the papilionaceous and ringent tribe, perform the operation by other means; thus the *fumaria officinalis* has its piſtil bent when young, and as the flowers grow older, the crooked part grows ſtraight, and puſhes it way through the ſtamens with its *cleaver-like ſtigma*. Others have the ſtigma like a ſpoon and curling round, ſo that all the farina muſt neceſſarily fall on it; indeed, there are few but are varied; and we may ſee that nothing but an omniſcient God could have effected one end by ſo many means.

Plants have always been obſerved to cloſe their petals at the approach of ſtorms and night. I know no other manner of accounting for it, but that the change of the atmoſphere leſſens the impetus of the ſap, and the petals reſume their natural ſtate; while in hot weather the *momentum* is ſo ſtrong that it forces the petals to ſpread open; thus the large lily always expands more at mid-day than at any other time. But there are others which cloſe at certain hours, as the *tragopagon pratenſe* (yellow goat's beard); probably when the heat becomes too exceſſive, and occaſions too great a perſpiration from the plant, for heat and cold oftentimes

* Dr. Darwin.

produce

produce very like effects, though the cauſes are different.

I obſerve, that the ſquare ſtalk of the *galium apirine* always ſends out its branches from the joints, and on that ſide left-hand of the laſt; and thus the branches grow in a kind of broken ſpiral line all up the ſtalk from right to left. The *veronica officinalis* has hairy ſtalks only on two oppoſite ſides, and that alternately at each joint. Many plants of the claſs decandria have five of the ſtamens matured before the others, as in the *lychnis droicis*, all the *ſtellariæ*, the *cucubalus behen*, &c. This laſt plant is often confounded with the *cucubalus baccifer*, and I think the generic character ſhould rather be the *cucubalus* than the *ſilene*, as Dr. Smith has placed it. There ſeems to be this peculiarity in the *cucubali*, that the ſtamina are placed alternately on the receptacle and petals, at leaſt in thoſe which I have examined, but I have never ſeen the *C. viſcoſus*.

In the generic characters of plants, it oftentimes depends on the fruit, which in many caſes comes ſo long after the flower that it is of no uſe; for inſtance, the *myrtilius* and *pyrus* of Smith's *Flora Britannica* are impoſſible to be ſeparated by their generic deſcription, becauſe the drupa and pomum cannot be diſtinguiſhed till a long time after the perfection of the other parts of the flower. This Flora is undoubtedly a moſt valuable work; there are at preſent two volumes publiſhed, which go as far as the claſs Syngeneſia; and it is to be hoped that Dr. Smith will live to perfect it, for he is undoubtedly the greateſt botaniſt in the world. It appears to me that the flowering of many plants is dated too late: perhaps it may be occaſioned by the author's living more northerly than myſelf, for Berkſhire is a warm county; but I ſubmit to the ſuperior judgement of Dr. Smith. HONECIB.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 1.

AMUSING myſelf in collecting the ſhattered remains of the Widdringtons, wrecked in the unfortunate cauſe of the Stuarts, allow me to aſk what diſtant branches yet exiſt of that once ſplendid and noble family. The laſt Baron of Blankney (attainted 1715), after long ſearch, I find died in France, and was buried at Nunnington, co. York. Thomas, the reputed Lord, who is ſaid to have favoured the rebellion of 1745, ſeems to have died at St. Omers, 1756. One writer of Cromwell's life ſays the firſt lord was killed at the battle of Wineſby; while another ſays he was killed at the ſiege of Worceſter. The latter is allowed by a branch of the family deſcended from an Oſwell Widdrington, who ſettled and died at Tarrington, co. Hereford, 1690, and is ſaid to have been nearly related to the unfortunate ſufferer in the royal cauſe.

This family was not noticed by the Heralds in their latter viſitations; but I have been able, from wills and other documents, to perfect the direct line to its becoming extinct in the reputed lord, Henry Francis, in 1778, and ſhould deem myſelf highly obliged with any account of the collateral branches. N. N.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 2.

THE following epitaph, in the burial ground belonging to the Charter-houſe, was written by my late excellent friend Dr. Berdmore.

"Hic jacet,
unicus ferè frequentes inter ſenes puer,
hujus olim domi alumnus,
Gulielmus Montague.
Eheu! quam tenui ex filo pendet,
Quicquid in vita maximè arridet."

Yours, &c. S.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 3.

SOME years ago I engaged a ſummer-reſidence in a part of Hampſhire, called the foreſt of Bere, and ſoon after I was got into it a large gang of Gipſies encamped within half a mile of my garden-hedge. I expreſſed the apprehenſions I derived from the vicinity of ſuch neighbours to the overſeer of the pariſh, who replied, that he dared not attempt any ſtep for effecting their removal, leſt he ſhould ſuffer in his property from their known vindictiveneſs; but that, if he might adviſe, he would have me be liberal towards them when they begged, as it was generally underſtood that they forbore pillaging people who were generous to them. This advice I followed; and I muſt do my ſwarthy acquaintance the juſtice to ſay, that I did not loſe a ſingle thing during the fortnight they ſojourned near me; inſomuch, that there ſeemed to exiſt an indirect treaty of amity between me and the Gipſey-company, that each party underſtood without entering on any explanation. The other

inhabitants

inhabitants of the place lived upon the ſame footing with them; and, in fact, we adopted the like principle that Judas Maccabeus acted on towards the Arabian Nomades, (2 Maccabees, c. xii. v. 10, 11, 12.) that is, we thought it better to make friends of them than to have them for foes; though we did not go quite ſo far as to *ſhake hands* with them. Here, again, we find in the Gipſies a trait of the Bedouins; for though both theſe claſſes of roaming robbers think that, becauſe they have not any property of their own, they have a right to take the property of others, yet, if they enter into any kind of alliance or compromiſe, either direct or indirect, with other people, they will faithfully adhere to it. I have ſince lived near a camp of *diſciplined men*, who would not ſuffer me to retain any poultry in my yard or vegetables in my garden: but this Gipſy hoſt did not incommode me any otherwiſe than by frequently begging, and by keeping my dogs howling the greater part of ſeveral nights, through the noiſe of their muſick and ſhouting; for, like the Arabs, they delight much in nocturnal revelry, and in giving licence to the gratifications of ſenſuality. Sometimes theſe joyous bouts ended in vehement quarrels; for, though Gipſies are too much attached to one another, and have too much regard for their own individual intereſts, ever to relax the main band of friendſhip, yet the incontroulibility of their paſſions cauſes them to often brabble among themſelves, and the amazing ſtrength of their voices (though at certain times the women can palaver in the ſofteſt tones imaginable) renders their vociferations of every kind boiſterouſly ſonorous; inſomuch that, from their ſtunning volubility when diſencamping or on other occaſions, one may readily conceive an idea of the noiſe mentioned in the "Song of Deborah and Barak" (Judges, chap. v, verſe 7), to have been made by the Iſhmaelite archers at the watering-places, to the great annoyance of the neighbouring villagers.

Curious to ſee whether I could excite any ſparks of induſtry among theſe Gipſies, I called ſome of them into my hayfield, and giving them ſome beer promiſed to pay them well if they would aſſiſt in getting my hay up. They profeſſed the greateſt readineſs to comply, and drank my health with the profoundeſt reſpect; yet they made but very little uſe of the prongs and rakes I put into their hands, for, after they had *played* with thoſe implements for about half an hour, they began drawing my attention from the work by exciting their boys and girls to tumble for my amuſement, accompanying their excitations with great drollery of converſation and geſture, with ſome tendency (which I checked) towards laſciviouſneſs. After keeping up this farce ſome time, they pretended great thirſtineſs and fatigue; and after having obtained more liquor, and thanked me very politely for it, they left the field, aſſerting it to be their accuſtomed time of retiring to ſupper and repoſe. So ended my attempt to make Gipſies work, and to conquer their indolence and verſatility; two qualities, that are as inherent in them as in the Arabs.

At my inſtigation another experiment was made on the diſpoſition of the Gipſies. By the aſſiſtance of liquor and money, a military viſitor of mine inticed one of them to enliſt into his corps; but the morning after the agreement was made, our new recruit exhibited ſuch ſtrong ſymptoms of Arab-like cowardice, and his affectionate relations made ſuch a dolorous clamour, that we were fain to paſs the enliſtment off as a joke; yet the fellow was ſo exceedingly vain of the cockade and feather we had given him, that he continued to ſtrut about with them as long as he ſtaid in the vicinity; aſſuming at the ſame time a groteſque air, imitative of the military, that was truly laughable. Like the Arabians, our Gipſies love to mix articles of finery with their tatters, and they have the ſame predelection for *blue*; the men's coats, and the women's long cloth cloaks (convenient for pilfering), being oftener choſen of that colour than of any other. Traces of an Eaſtern ſtile of dreſs alſo appear in the women's preferring a handkerchief bound round the head to a cap, and in their ſometimes wearing blankets over their backs with two corners pegged together over their breaſts with wooden ſkewers, in the manner of the vulgar Egyptians. So general is pride of one kind or other in the human race, that even ſuch debaſed beings as the Gipſies have their ſhare of it. Gipſies do not conſider the ſtate they are in as one of degradation; they plume themſelves like the Buddoos on living without labour, and in ſome degree without controul. They evade all kinds of rents,

taxes,

taxes, and aſſeſſments, and ſo long as their dexterity in fraud enables them to eſcape detection they do pretty much as they pleaſe, and live without care. Reſidence in houſes would be to them impriſonment, and they gluttonize on food that the generality of other people loath; though feeding on carrion is not entirely peculiar to them, as M. Grellman ſays, the Soders do the ſame; and I have been informed, that the Chineſe, a people in many reſpects ſo elegant, do not make any objection to the fleſh of animals that have died of age or diſeaſe. That Gipſies eat fleſh in a high degree of putrefaction, I have had occular demonſtration, both in the New Foreſt (ſee my firſt letter on Gipſies in vol. LXXI. p. 1068), and in the foreſt of Bere. In the latter foreſt, I ſaw the company that lay within my obſervation, eagerly devouring a hog that had died of a diſtemper three weeks before, and been buried in a ditch that its carcaſe might not infect the herd that ranged the woods; and the ſame party earneſtly beſought me to let them take two ducks out of my pond that had lain dead ſeveral days, and which coſt them ſome trouble to reach. They give their handlings very pompous and romantic Chriſtian names; but their ſurnames are ſuch as are common in this country, with the exception of *Curleople* (mentioned in Hiſtory of Selborne, p. 195), and *Pellioe*; the names of two of the hordes that traverſe our Southern counties. The names of others that frequent the South and Eaſt of England are Cooper, Lee, Boſwell, Fowler, Stanley, and Draper; which tribes may all extend their peregrinations occaſionally into the North, for any thing that I know to the contrary. Like the Arabs, they take delight in wrapping truth up in myſtery, and that when there does not appear the leaſt reaſon for doing ſo: they ſeem to lie from habit, and like all other wild people are ſtubbornly addicted to prevarication; but it is the females only who pretend to palmeſtry, an art that all the Eaſtern nations have more or leſs propenſity to affecting. Old Harry Bluff paſſed acts for clearing his kingdom of vermin and maurauders of every kind; but, though he moſt happily ſucceeded in extirpating the monks, nuns, and knights-templars, he never could rout either the Gipſies or the rooks, though all his ſubjects were commanded to exert themſelves for the expulſion of the former, and all pariſh-officers ordered to provide means for the deſtruction of the latter.

In the courſe of laſt year, a correſpondent inſerted ſome queries in the Gentleman's Magazine relative to the latter part of Bampfylde-Moore Carew's life, an enquiry I wiſh greatly to ſee anſwered, as I cannot but imagine him to have been one of the moſt extraordinary characters that ever exiſted; and, therefore, I wiſh a correct and complete account of him to be obtained whilſt there are yet living people who remember him. Few are the individuals who voluntarily debaſe themſelves: the general object of man in a civilized country is to riſe above the ſtation he is born in. Deſcended from a family pre-eminent for virtue and for honourable anceſtry, with the faireſt proſpects of all worldly advantages before him, that Mr. Carew ſhould degrade himſelf from the ſituation of a gentleman to that of a vagrant, ſhould neglect the purſuit of a genteel education to acquire the arts of impoſture, ſhould render himſelf liable to the loſs of his perſonal liberty by caſting himſelf within the pale of the criminal law, and dedicate his life to vice, vulgarity, diſgrace, and penury, appears a moſt melancholy and uncommon inſtance of inanity of mind and depravity of ſoul. Strange, that a man who was entitled to diſplay on his paternal ſhield the royal lions of England, and who was deſcended on the maternal ſide from the antient Welſh princes, ſhould condeſcend to acquire the burleſque appellation of *King of the Gipſies!!* An octavo volume, written in a wretched ſtyle and profeſſing to record the exploits performed in the forepart of his life, was publiſhed before his deceaſe; and in it are related *ſome* anecdotes that are indiſputably true; but whether as much can be ſaid of the other parts of the work I have great doubts, as I alſo have whether the woman mentioned in the book as his wife was really ſo.

Here, Mr. Urban, it is time for me wind up my bottom; this being my *fifth* epiſtle concerning Gipſies; a people I ſhould not have deemed worthy of being ſo diffuſely expatiated on, if their ſingular ſituation, and probable origin from Arabia, did not ſeemingly mark them as deſcendants from Iſhmael the WILD MAN, and apparently corroborate

corroborate the authenticity of a portion of the Old Teſtament.

A Southern Faunist.

Mr. Urban, *June* 5.

I HAVE juſt read one of two volumes of "Nouvelle Suite des Mille & une Nuits contes Arabes, traduits par M. Galland, de l'Académie des Inſcriptions & Belles Lettres, trouvés dans les Papiers de ce celebre Ecrivain, avec Figure. Paris, 1798:" or, "A new Continuation of the One Thouſand and One Nights, Arabian Tales, tranſlated by M. Galland, found among his Papers." The adverti ſement prefixed ſets forth, that this continuation was nearly printed, 1790; but the revolution prevented its being finiſhed, and the appearance of the Tales by M. Cazotte kept back theſe, which the editor aſſures us were given him by the heir of M. Galland on the expreſs condition that he ſhould publiſh them.

Now, though I am not without my doubts of the conformity of the names of the adventurers with the Arabian, Turkiſh, and Indian ones*, I cannot ſatisfy myſelf that *Philautre*, *Marcel*, *Meroe*, and *Felidalus*, are men's names familiar to Arabian writers, much leſs *Ptolemy Philadelphus* and *Berenice*, *Trajan*, *Aurelian*, and *Zenobia*, or *Conſtantinople* and *Palmyra* of places, which an Arabian would rather write *Stamboul* and *Balbek*; and ſtill leſs would he introduce a *Chineſe* phyſician, *Spaniards*, and *Dutchmen*, and *Van Derberg* as the name of the latter; and the teaching the *Aſſilians* the doctrine of a *vacuum* and *plenum*. The Caliph Haroun Alraſhid mounted on the ſhoulders of his chief eunuch Meſraw, to look in at an upper-ſtory window, is a new attitude, as well as that of perſons ſitting down croſs-legged on a carpet brought for the purpoſe to tell their ſtory to the Calidh. *Sheik* (Chek) is an officer now firſt introduced; the coaſt of *Locotera*; the city and kingdom of *Anna*; *Louſchen*, a lady of intrigue; *Corund*, an eunuch; *Zarcngébal*, daughter of *Arbagheſtel*, commander in chief of the legion of Nardoun, king of the evil genies; and, for a maſter-piece of forgery, the ſlippers of a miſer patched with as many pieces as the famous ſhip of *Argos*.

Whether it be that the French tranſlator indulges himſelf in greater liberties than our countrymen, certain it is, that the continuation of theſe Tales, publiſhed by Mr. Scott, and reviewed in your vol. LXX. p. 1182, bears much ſtronger marks of originality. I ſhall, however, leave the diſcuſſion of this matter to our able Orientaliſts, with a hope that ſome one of them will favour you with his ſentiments thereon.

A Lover of the Arabian Nights.

Mr. Urban, *June* 7.

LET your correſpondent G. W. O. (p. 199) be once for all informed, that it is not the term *Evangelical*, which in its ſtrict and proper ſenſe is perfectly conſonant to the fundamental doctrines of the Goſpel, that is made a ſubject of ridicule, but the miſapplication and perverſion of it by a ſet of ſelf-conſtituted, itinerant, uneducated apoſtles, who arrogate to themſelves the character of the apoſtolic founders, the firſt preachers of Goſpel truths, without the ſmalleſt pretenſion or qualification. Dr. Watts very properly intituled his diſcourſes "*Evangelical*." He was a ſtrict Calviniſt and Independent regularly ordained miniſter; though his brethren, who in the preſent day diſſent from him with new lights and convictions, chooſe to arraign his laſt moments of departing from the "faith as it is in Jeſus." Men of their ſtamp may think themſelves at liberty to change their religious opinions as often as the cameleon changes his colours; but Dr. W. was ſtaunch to his convictions. Your correſpondent W. H. Reid, p. 228, well defines what Evangelical preaching ſhould be.

B.

Mr. Urban, *June* 8.

IN ſupport of your correſpondent Verax & Benevolus, p. 200, allow me place for an obſervation which I have heard, that in America the vaccine inoculation is univerſally ſcouted.

I wonder it did not occur to your friend P. P. that Antiquarian, p. 212, is an *Antique Warian*, q.d. a *pedlar* in *antiquities*.

The author of the Plurality of Worlds, reviewed in p. 236, is now announced

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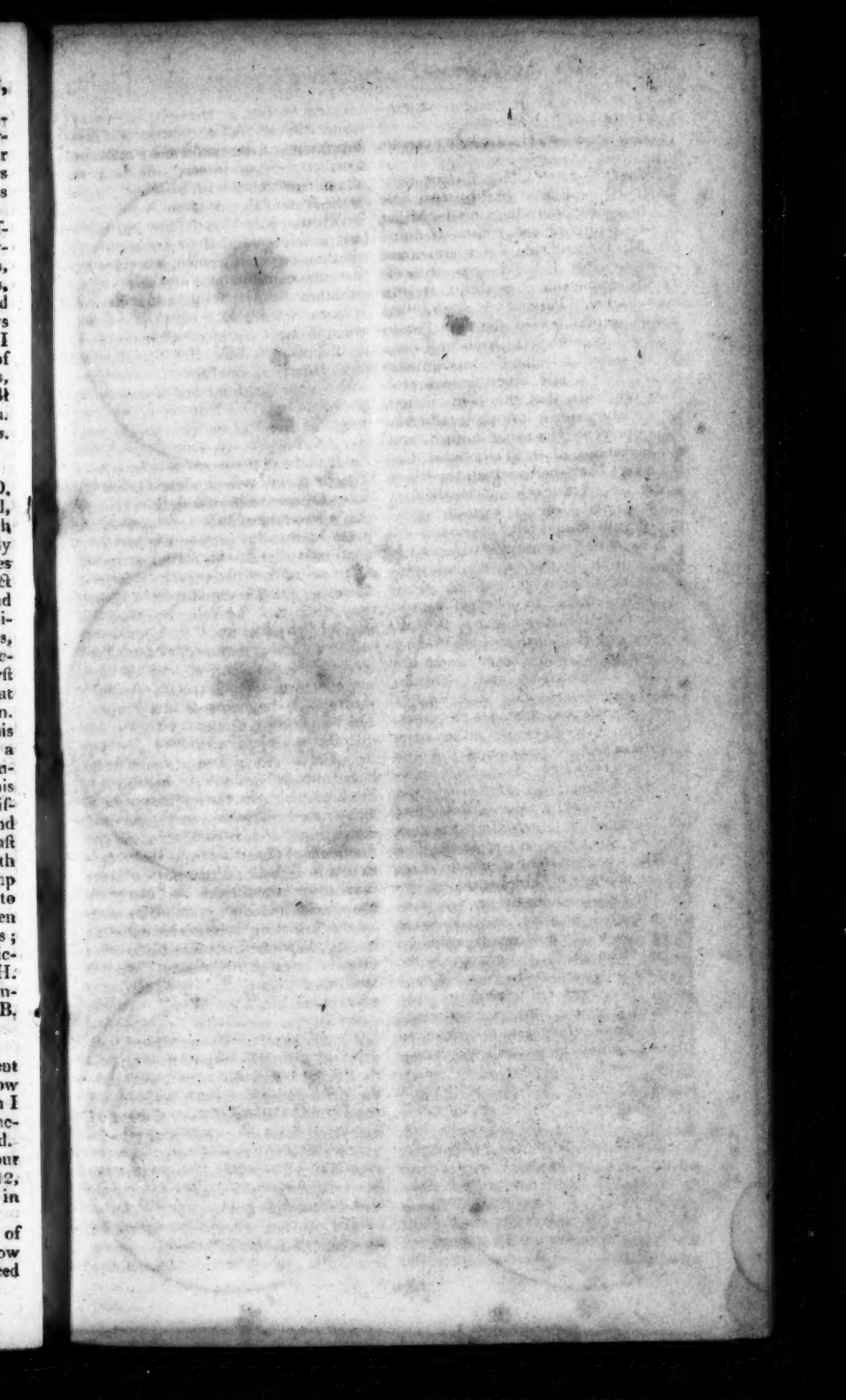
* *Raſhbillah*, *Zuchiac*, *Moluc*, *Adir*, *Zeiladdé*, *Abduſſalam*, *Katiſe*, *Zulmatide*, *Kalid*, *Agamir*, *Zultatar*, *Beſkallah*, *Hakkam*, *Maanni*, *Felina*, *Al-pb*; *Giraut*, king of *Argues ueſtes*, a king of the *Litophages*.

m ſtands for man; w for woman.



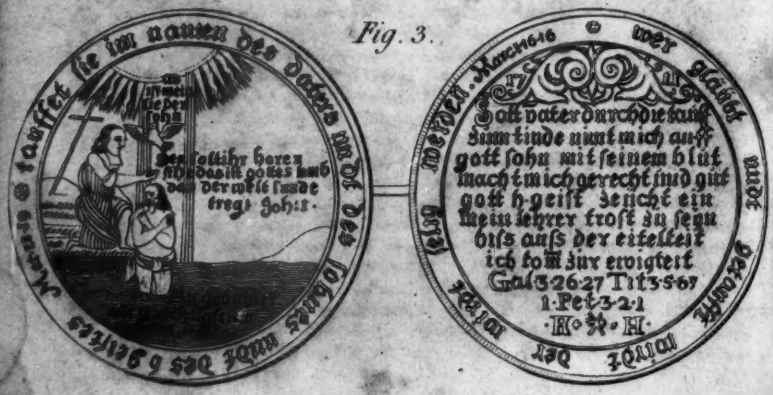
FROM ALEXR DAVISON ESQR ST JAMES'S SQUARE - A TRIBUTE OF REGARD

Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



announced as Edward Nares, rector of Biddenden, in Kent.

Hinckleiensis, p. 226, will find the arms he enquires after, A. on a bend Az. three bucks heads caboshed O. in Masters's History of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, p. 171. The sons of Francis Stanley, fellow of that college, and vicar of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, were both admitted of the college 1755. Francis had the vicarage of North Weald, Essex, 1764, and the rectory of Eastwick, Herts, 1781. Richard is a barrister of the Inner Temple; elected recorder of Hertford, 1780; and possesses a good mansion-house on the North side of the church of Great Hadham, of which their grandfather was first curate and then rector. Both are living in much respect, ability, and brotherly love.

P. 247, b. l. 47, for engagements r. *incidents*.

Is it not enough that Pic Nic entertainments should be permitted, but rehearsals of plays are announced for Sunday evenings, St. James's Evening Post, March 29!

P. 270. I suspend my belief of the travels of *Elcusinian Ceres* to England till I see her. Report said, the *Sigean* inscription was coming; but for this also I shall wait. Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 1.

THE medal marked *fig.* 1, *Pl. II.* was struck in honour of Lord Nelson's Egyptian victory, and given to John Scott, seaman, on-board the Minotaur; whose account of it you printed vol. LXVIII. p. 1139.

Fig. 2. is thus inscribed:

JOHANNES 3. D. G. SWECORUM. GOTORUM. VAND. & REX.

Three-quarter figure, with a long beard, in armour, crowned, sword in right-hand, globe and cross in left. An outer circle of 23 shields of arms of the provinces, under crowns, first collected together on the coins of this prince. Reverse: on a shield crowned Az. three ducal crowns O. quartering A. three sinister bends wavy Az. *Sweden*. over all a lion rampant G. crowned O. kingdom of the *Goths*; on a shield of pretence the arms of *Gustavus*, a fascis with ribbands.

"Deus protector noster.
Bene faciendo neminem timemus.
Misericord. et veritas, custod. reg. et robor. clem. thron. eius."

GENT. MAG. *July*, 1802.

This is one of the honorary medallions struck by his subjects in compliment to JOHN III. king of Sweden, who began his reign in 1568, and died 1592, was eminent for his piety and learning, and skilled in architecture and heraldry, as the various castles and other public buildings erected by him in different parts of the kingdom, and the arrangement of the arms of its various provinces on his coins, which was adopted and retained by his successors, attest.

These very beautiful and elegant coins were struck both in gold and silver, and of different weights, when Sigismund, hereditary prince of Sweden, was preparing to accept the crown of Poland, which had been unanimously and solemnly offered to him by all ranks of people. The king, his father, presented him with 100 pieces of money, bearing this and other devices, of four patterns and different progressive weights, from one ducat to five, weighing all together 5050 ducats, or 10,100 imperial dollars. *Brenner*, Thesaurus Numinorum Sueo-Gothorum, pp. 88, 91, 92, tab II.

Some other correspondent may better inform you on what occasion *fig.* 3. was struck, whether by any of the German Anabaptists, in commemoration. Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Close of Sarum, June* 22.

I PRESENT to your antiquarian correspondents an impression from a curious gold seal-ring, seemingly of great antiquity, and rendered somewhat interesting from the adventitious circumstance under which it came to light.

A shepherd's boy (not *Bloomfield*), driving his flock from Salisbury plain, observed at the foot of White-sheet hill, near Wardour castle, one of his sheep to halt. Upon catching it, to discover the cause, he found one of its claws encircled with this ring. The sheep was instantly relieved from its lameness, and the ring safely deposited in the boy's pocket.

Being brought a few days afterwards to a goldsmith in this place, it was discovered to be of the purest gold, massy (*i. e.* about eight pennyweights), perfectly plain, without any inscription, the seal of a whitish coloured stone, bearing the impression, *Pl. II fig.* 4.

I have nicely compared it with the Arundel arms, under the idea that it might

might formerly have belonged to ſome inhabitant of the neighbouring caſtle of Wardour, but find no affinity to the arms of that family; nor can I, conſidering the unfrequented ſpot whereon it was found, and the evident characteriſticks of its antiquity, form ſo probable a conjecture reſpecting its origin as, perhaps, ſome of your ingenious and more enlightened correſpondents may do. I will, therefore, thank them for any explanation they can give of it, either in heraldry or antiquity.

Yours, &c. JAMES WICKINS.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 9, 1801.

HAVING lately viſited the chapel at STEAN, in Northamptonſhire, of the monuments in which your lamented correſpondent Mr. Henn gave ſo full an account, vol. LX. pp. 420, 493, and Mr. Ayſcough, vol. LVI. p. 938, from a MS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, before that part of Bridges's Hiſtory was publiſhed; I have not much to add to either. The inſcription in the blank of the Bible is as follows:

"Biblia hæc SSta,
cum venerandæ Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ
Liturgia reformata
olim ab ipſome: Carolo II. auguſtiſſimo
Britan' Monarcha quocies divinis
interfuit officiis diligentius verſata
in
cedium har' ſacrar' uſum et pietatis ſuæ
in Deum ter Opt. Max. gratique ſeneiſſi-
[mum
ergaRegem animi monumentum perpetuum
conſervando
gentiſque ſuæ poſteris ſummi
Numinis cultui vacari liberis
ſedulo perlegenda
D. D. D. qui heic lucem hanc
primo adſpexit vere
reverendus in Chriſto pater
D. D. Nathaniel Crewe,
olim Oxon' hodie Dunelmenſis
epiſcopus,
idemque excellentiſſimæ dicti regis majeſ-
interioribus ſacris [tati ab
anno Chriſtianor' 1674."

It is the folio edition printed by Feilde, at Cambridge, 1660, having in the frontiſpiece Solomon on his throne of lions. On the cover is the crown over two Cs conjoined, for *Carolus a Carolo*; and on the edge the roſe and crown. The Common Prayer is the London edition. In it is the autograph of the biſhop. The books, cuſhions, &c. are kept in a wainſcot cheſt, which, ſtanding on the ſtone floor, contracts damp and mould.

The chapel has a large Weſt window over a ſmall door; an aile of two arches on cluſtered columns. A ſcreen divides it from that part where the monuments are, which were crowded with the furniture of the farm-houſes then under repair. This Mr. Bridges calls the North aile, built to anſwer the South, and uſed only as a place of burial, vol. I. p. 198. The covering for the pulpit, the communion-table, and three arm-chairs, all of crimſon velvet, are remaining in a very torn and ragged ſtate. Mr. Henn could not have expected a *font* if he had recollected this was a private family chapel, though called in Eaton a *rectory*, and joined with Hinton, the rector or curate of which officiates in it once a month during the ſummer months, for which, I am informed, 20l. is paid; a benefaction of Bp. Crewe.

All that remains of the old manſion-houſe on the South ſide of the chapel is the kitchen, which, with the contiguous large farm-houſe, from the road has the appearance of a conſiderable manſion. In it is one large lofty parlour, uſed as a dairy during the repair, in which are a portrait of Charles I. and another of a lady holding a lamb in her right arm, and in her left hand a book; Hogarth's prints of Hudibras and Marriage à-la-Mode; and the Luxemburg gallery.

The preſent tenant of the farm is Mr. Smith, of Charlton.

Over the chapel Weſt door in capitals:

"Holineſs becometh this houſe, O Lord!"

and in the pediment above a ſhield inſcribed,

. UILT BY
T. C.
162..

probably Serjeant Crewe, who died 1633, and married Temperance Bray, who died 1619.

In the ſpandrils of the South door the arms of *Crewe*, and three eagles legs*, *Bray*, by whom the manor of Hinton and Stene came to Crewe.

There are ſo many gilded vine-leaves and bunches of grapes about the monuments, that I ſuſpect Polyxena's ſtory, vol. LVI. p. 450.

The oldeſt monument is that of Sir Thomas Crewe, ſerjeant at law, and ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons 21

* The ſame arms impaled by Crewe are on ſix alms-houſes at the North end of Brackley, founded by the Serjeant, and augmented by the Biſhop.

James

James I. and 1 Charles I. who died 1638, aged 66. His figure, in a ſerjeant's gown, lies on a tomb, reſting his head on his right hand, and holding in his left a roll; and by him is his wife Temperance, daughter of Reginald Bray, eſq. who died 1619, aged 38. Next below this are the monuments of Thomas, Lord Crewe, and his wife, Mary Townſend, his grandſon, and John, Lord Crewe, his ſon, 1679, and his wife, Jemimah Waldegrave; of Penelope, daughter of Sir Philip Frowde, knt. wife of the biſhop, who died 1699, aged 44; of the biſhop himſelf 1721, aged 88, and of his ſecond wife, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Will. Forſter, knt. who died 1715, aged 42.

On the oppoſite ſide, a monument for the ſerjeant's third daughter, Temperance, wife of John Brown, eſq. who died 1634, aged 25, repreſenting her riſing out of the tomb; made by John and Mathias, ſons of Gerard Chriſtmas; of whom ſee Walpole's Anecdotes, vol. II. p. 38, 4to.

As a ſhort ſummary of the Biſhop's life and preferment, for the uſe of thoſe who may hereafter viſit the ſcene of his birth and death, take the following particulars.

He was born at Stean, Jan. 3, 1633. He was admitted of Lincoln college, 1652, and was elected rector 1668; inſtalled dean of Chicheſter 1669, and held with it the præcentorſhip. He was clerk of the cloſet to Charles II.; biſhop of Oxford, 1671, holding with it *in commendam* his headſhip, which he reſigned next year, and the rectory of Witney. He performed the marriage of James, duke of York, with Maria of Eſte, and through that prince's intereſt obtained, 1674, the ſee of Durham, which had been kept vacant near three years, and which he took on diſgraceful terms at laſt. He baptized the daughter of James, duke of York; and on his acceſſion was made, 1685, dean of the chapel royal, in the room of Henry Compton, biſhop of London, who was removed, and againſt whom and ſeveral others he acted with ſeverity in the new eccleſiaſtical commiſſion renewed till 1688, when it was finally aboliſhed, and the biſhop changed ſides, voting that James II. had abdicated; and, repenting of his former connexions, he was excepted out of the act of indemnity, and attempted to quit the kingdom, but found means afterwards to preſerve his peace, and keep his biſhoprick unmoleſted, but not much conſidered. By the death of his two elder brothers he became Baron Crewe of Stean, and married that year. He proteſted againſt the impeachment of Sacheverell, and voted him not guilty. He was a great benefactor to Lincoln cathedral, and laid out great ſums on his palace at Durham, where he ſat 47 years. In his private character he was hoſpitable, generous, and charitable; in his public, a rigid high-churchman, and a favourer of popery. See his life in the new edition of the Biographia Britannica; and "An Examination of the Life and Character of Nathanael Lord Crewe, Biſhop of Durham; wherein the Writings of his ſeveral Biographers, and other Authors, are critically reviewed, and compared with a Manuſcript* never before publiſhed, containing curious Anecdotes of that Prelate; 1790," 8vo. H. D.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 14, 1801.

YOU will join your regrets to mine, for the demolition of *Aſhridge* houſe, the ſeat of religion, royalty, and nobility, from the reign of Elizabeth to the preſent time; of the *Bon Hommes* till the Reformation; of Queen Elizabeth; and of the Egerton family, who got it by exchange in the ſecond year of the reign of James I. In their early poſſeſſion, Milton, who lived at Horton, near Colnebrook, at no great diſtance from it, was a partaker; and wrote his celebrated maſk of Comus, to be performed by the younger branches of the family, a copy of which was found in the library (now waiting for Mr. King's hammer to diſperſe it for ever†), and publiſhed by Mr. Todd 1798 (ſee vol. LXVIII. p. 703). How far that intelligent Editor was conſenting to the diſperſion of a library, if not formed, certainly noticed by the firſt earl, one of Milton's actors, who ordered an analyſis to be made of it in 24 volumes, one for each letter; how far he witneſſed the demolition of a ſeries of old portraits on wood and canvas in one promiſcuous blaze; how far

* This MS. (copies of which are carefully preſerved in private hands) belonged to one of the houſehold of the Crewes, and was purchaſed with the library of a gentleman nearly allied to Mr. Trotter, one of the biſhop's domeſtics, who ſurvived him many years.

† This letter has been accidentally for ſome time miſlaid.—The ſale was recalled, and the books moſtly bought in; but two ſales have been made of aſſortments from it, in the beginning of the preſent year.

he

he will consent to improve this imperfect account, and tell what portraits were preserved; must be left to his own best judgment. If there is any consolatory reflection left, it is to learn that the house had fairly *stood its time*, as fairly, perhaps as a building left a prey to damp, neglect, and non-residence, could be said to incur a fair decay. Damp of a reservoir in their centre had nearly effaced the paintings of the history of Christ, in 40 compartments, on the inner walls of the cloister, which were probably not older than the Reformation (which Mr. Carter, though he made a formal request for that purpose, was not permitted to copy), and which must be completely done away by the removal of the stones, to be re-erected in a neighbouring park, by whose proprietor they were purchased. The late duke offered a large sum to re-erect them, but nobody would undertake it. The house was incapable of repair, and the owner had provided a lodge for his residence in the park. The materials are lying on the banks of the navigable canal, to be applied to warehouses and other appropriate buildings. The principal furniture that came to auction, including a few old pictures, was bought by London brokers: much of the gilded carving, for the sake of the gold, by a *virtuoso* innkeeper at Aston Clinton, near Aylesbury, who also purchased the pulpit. As you may hope for further particulars from some correspondent in the neighbourhood, I forbear to trouble you any longer. B. B.

THE PROJECTOR, N° VII.

"All bodies have their MEASURE and their space:
But who can draw the soul's dimensive lines?" DAVIES.

OF all the PROJECTORS who daily edify the public with their endeavours to improve the state of nature and of man, there are, perhaps, none who attract more attention, or excite more surprize, than that numerous body of geniuses, known in former days by the name of barbers and wig-makers, but in our politer and more respectful times by that of *friseurs* and *perruquiers*. Why the French language should be supposed to ennoble every thing it covers may probably be the object of a future speculation. It is, however, impossible for the proudest of Projectors to look with disrespect upon the class of men I have just mentioned, since to them are committed the heads of almost the whole nation, and since under their hands most of those heads receive the only improvement that is either deemed necessary, or of which they are thought capable.

Yet, while I pay this compliment to these gentlemen, as becomes one Projector to pay to another, I am not their blind panegyrist. I am bound in justice to say, that with all their abilities they are but men, and have the common failings of men, and especially that very crying weakness of Projectors, namely vanity. I could give specimens, were it necessary, to prove that on some occasions this betrays them into a mode of speaking and writing on the subject of their inventions, which is considerably remote from modesty. This *may*, however, be only that consciousness of excellence which has been tolerated in great geniuses, and without which, it is said, a great genius will rarely be tempted to make those daring efforts which "elevate and surprize," or, indeed, to exhibit any extraordinary display of talent. I am willing, therefore, to make allowances for their frequent use of superlatives in the description of a wig, and for culling the choicest flowers of encomiastic rhetoric to display the beauty of a *curl*, or the convenience of a *braid*.

But I have been more particularly induced, in this day's speculation, to touch on the merit of our *head* artists, from a circumstance that struck my eye lately in the newspapers, the columns of which are the "Philosophical Transactions" of wig-making and hair-dressing. In an advertisement, addressed to "gentlemen of rank and fashion," who are undoubtedly the ablest and most generous patrons of what belongs to the ornamental part of the head, after an enumeration of the peculiar excellencies that attach to wigs made by the ingenious author, which are too numerous for me to repeat, a discovery is announced which appears to be of the first importance to mankind in general, and which, indeed, I should rather have expected from a philosopher than from a *friseur*. It is briefly expressed in the following words:

"He," meaning the artist, "has a copper-plate engraved, which enables any

any lady or gentleman TO TAKE AN ACCURATE MEASURE OF THEIR OWN HEAD."

The value of this discovery will at once appear to those who are conversant in the history of mankind at large, but more particularly with the history of literature and literary undertakings, of all which it may be said, that their success or failure has depended entirely on the *measure of the head* having been taken or neglected. Whatever errors have been committed by statesmen or authors, the two great instructors of mankind, and supreme conductors of human affairs, are universally acknowledged to have proceeded from this one want, the want of an accurate measure of the heads that project or execute. It is this lamentable defect, or oversight, for I wish to use the gentlest terms in speaking of the faults of my fellow-creatures, that has bewildered so many thousands in exertions beyond their powers, and in endeavours to execute that for which Nature never designed them. It is this which occasions the melancholy reflection that many thousands consume almost the whole of their lives in experiments to find out what they are fit for, and when they have made the discovery, it is not until their power and faculties are wasted by age, and incapable of lending them any assistance. To this it is owing that many a man dies with the name of a lawyer, who ought to have lived in the profession of a wit; and that many others have been buried with ecclesiastical honours, who might have grown rich in the occupation of a farmer. It is this which intercepts one man in his way to the bench, and another to the diocese; which prevents the physician from attaining his chariot, and sends the politician to a jail when he was preparing for the privy council.

How different would the case have been, had they in early life obtained one of our artist's machines for measuring the head! It is truly deplorable to think of such a number of our fellow-beings who live till advanced age, before they know the size and capacity of their heads, what they can comprehend, and whether they have depth to contain the articles necessary to crown their favourite wishes and pursuits. For though this knowledge may, in some cases, be acquired by experience, yet experience, to answer the purpose effectually, must be very long, and as some gentlemen have found, very expensive. Few articles have of late years risen so highly in price as this, and it is not very easy to account for it. That there is an immense quantity of experience in the market cannot be reasonably doubted; but the mischief seems to be, that every one prefers an article of his own manufacture, however dear, to one made by another, which he may purchase a thousand *per cent.* under the prime cost.

The discovery, however, of a *machine* to measure the head, being now effected, it is hoped it will meet with the encouragement it deserves; and, while I disclaim all connexion with the ingenious inventor, I am most disinterestedly anxious to recommend to all ranks of people a contrivance which all ranks seem to want.

At the present crisis, for example, when hundreds of well-meaning gentlemen are travelling over all parts of the United Kingdom, canvassing for a seat in the great assembly of the nation, and fancying, merely on conjecture, that they are qualified for it, would it not be a considerable saving to some of them, I mean in the article of disappointment, if they were first to measure their heads, upon accurate principles, and ascertain whether they came up to the exact dimensions of the *caput* of a wise and loyal legislator? Surely this would prevent some trouble and mortification to themselves, and a great deal of both to their friends; and, it may be fairly supposed, might contribute also to the welfare of the nation, by providing it with a set of senators whom nature had qualified to an inch for the important office, and whose heads were of somewhat more use than merely to nod, or bear a wig. Why is it that we hear of some who have gone beyond their depth, but because they did not know their depth? and why do we hear the terms "shallow and superficial" so often applied, and justly applied, when the imputation might have been averted by this little machine for taking the heights and distances of heads, "engraved on a copper-plate," and given away *gratis* in Bond-street?

The mention of senators, which the circumstances of the present month naturally suggested, connects with it the case of the members of other deliberative assemblies, where certain er-

ſons are apt to ſtep forward in ſituations for which they are miſerably ill provided, both as to length and depth of head-work, and of which, however, they rarely become ſenſible, without trying that very aukward experiment, which we call *expoſing themſelves*. This is, in fact, expoſing their heads, which are upon ſuch occaſions meaſured by their neighbours, and the ſuperficial contents in general found to be far ſhort of the proper ſtandard; and this will always be the caſe if we bring our heads into buſineſs by computation, inſtead of actual meaſurement. In ſuch ſocieties, however, were they under proper regulations, which I hope they ſoon will be, a ſet of officers might be appointed, and called MEASURERS, or, as fine words are moſt acceptable, DIMENSIONISTS, whoſe buſineſs it ſhould be to apply the rules of geometry, according to the machine above ſpecified, to the head of every man about to make a motion, or ſpeech, or to reply to the motion or ſpeech of any other perſon. A ſuitable ſtandard might be appointed by a committee of geometricians, by which every head ſhould be appreciated; for, although we cannot make all heads equal, yet in a debate it is very neceſſary to make a ſelection of ſuch as bear ſome reaſonable proportion to each other, or at leaſt to exclude thoſe which are greatly deficient in length and depth. The prolixity of debates would be conſiderably obviated by this method, and, in a world of buſineſs like ours, I cannot but think this an object of ſerious moment; and I conſequently cannot but flatter myſelf that the hints I am throwing out will not be neglected, and that the ingenious contriver of the KEPHALOMETER, or head-meaſurer, will find a great demand for the article on the eve of all elections, councils, and veſtries, and more eſpecially on the great feſtivals of St. Michael and St. Thomas.

If we look to the preſent ſtate of the learned profeſſions, we ſhall ſee at a ſingle glance the neceſſity of this machine for meaſuring heads. It will not, I grant, do much good to the preſent generation, whoſe heads, although we were to meaſure them with the greateſt accuracy, have long ago taken a wrong direction, and cannot now be turned into any more uſeful purpoſes. But it may, among the riſing generation, prevent that confuſion which is ſo frequently obſerved to proceed from young men ruſhing into one profeſſion, when their heads were manifeſtly conſtructed for another. It is owing to this neglect of the dimenſions of the head, that, to uſe the language of a learned writer, many men expoſe themſelves in a pulpit, who would have done honour to their country by following the plough; and it is no doubt owing to the ſame cauſe, that, when we look into the inns of court for chancellors and judges, for Hardwickes and Mansfields, we meet with the writers of farces and prologues, and players on flutes and violins; and that when, in other departments, we look for men of family and fortune, we ſo frequently encounter ſtable-boys and jockies. Anomalies like theſe never could have taken place had the KEPHALOMETER been early applied, and the party had calmly ſat down to be meaſured for a ſuitable employment in life.

It is true, indeed, that ſome have contrived, by a fortunate concourſe of circumſtances, to turn their heads to a proper object, while apparently they have retained their firſt and ill-judged choice. I am acquainted with a barriſter, who, although his name be little known in Weſtminſter-hall, is very well known every where elſe as a man more capable of training a horſe or a ſpaniel than any ſportſman in the kingdom; and I have more than one gentleman by trade in my eye, who can kick up a riot, ſeduce a wife, fight a duel, or defraud a creditor, more genteelly and expeditiouſly than any profeſſed rioter, ſeducer, bully, or ſharper, in Newgate. But ſuch fortunate coincidences are not often to be expected; and the inſtances are too few to be depended on, of thoſe who contrive to have and to hold both what they are, and what they are not fit for.

There is one tribe, of late become very numerous, who particularly ſtand in need of the machine to meaſure heads, I mean, and with all due reſpect, the POETS in general. No race of men have ſuffered ſo much from groſs numbers or looſe computation, or, what I may call taking their heads for granted, and imagining that the manufacture of verſes is the whole duty of man. They have by this fatal miſtake mounted from a Vauxhall ſong to an epic poem, and thus deprived the world of ſeveral eminent handicraftſmen, of ſome very induſtrious ſhop-keepers,

keepers, and of sundry persons admirably qualified to carry on the lesser operations of the loom, the last, the hod, and the knot.

As to Politicians, it has been a standing complaint in this country for above a century, that this trade has been so egregiously misunderstood as to be supposed to require no head at all; consequently, wherever such a mistake prevailed, it was thought absurd to measure a head which did not exist, or was not deemed necessary. But time and experience have in some degree removed this prejudice; and the charms of ignorance have lost much of their fascination. I trust that all politicians behind counters, and in public or private houses, whether habited in woollen or in muslin, will hereafter take the gauge and depth of their heads by the KEPHALOMETER. They will then probably discover, that cases and circumstances, which have puzzled the ablest and wisest in all ages, cannot be adjusted by those who are distinguished for the want of wisdom and ability; that a subject will not be better discussed for not being at all understood; and that they who have no means of information are not quite so well qualified to judge as those who have; that the affairs of a shop or a family may be more easily managed than those of a nation or a cabinet; and that the wisdom which is the result of long experience, of combined knowledge, and of deep research, seldom comes by instinct. They will discover, likewise, that a man always talks most to the purpose on a subject with which he has some acquaintance; and that the common sources of information are not always to be relied on, since even the lie of the day is seldom the lie of the morrow.

But, in truth, to what description of persons will not this machine be useful? Let us look at the protracted and almost endless writings of the controversialists. Had a machine for measuring heads been discovered about a century ago, would the BANGORIAN CONTROVERSY have lasted so long? And, I hope I may ask without offence, would not a vast saving of paper, print, temper, malice, envy, and all uncharitableness, and other useful articles, have been made, had some of the writers in the BLAGDON BICKERING applied my ingenious artist's machine to their heads?

Perhaps, too, the ladies are not wholly uninterested in this discovery, although the original artist had no eye but to their wigs. Might they not apply the machine to their lovers' heads at the same time that they carry on the attack a little lower, on their hearts? Many circumstances of public notoriety seem to prove, that deficiencies in the head are of very important mischief to the happiness of the matrimonial state; and that, although some husbands have proved themselves to be rogues, yet that roguery has been so mixed with a corresponding quality, that the best JUDGES have declared it extremely doubtful whether they were most rogue or fool. And I believe it has been generally found that, in treating a helpless woman with barbarity, in abusing the tenderness of the sex, and tyrannizing over wife and family, from whatever occasional causes such wickedness might proceed, there is generally a great defect of intellect, a depravity and vulgarity of mind, which could not have escaped the unhappy sufferer had she at first *measured the head.*

I cannot close this speculation without hinting in few words, because such characters will not bear many, that even men of pleasure would find their advantage in measuring their heads before they join in those convivialities which constitute the only employment they seem to have on this earth. A number of very disagreeable circumstances might be prevented if they knew exactly, by liquid measure, what their heads could contain; and many duels would, no doubt, be avoided, without lessening the importance of horses, strumpets, or other articles, for which they think it necessary to risk life, and which, if there were not an hereafter, would really be an equivalent to the life that is risked.

Mr. URBAN, *July 2.*

THE matrix of the seal engraven in your vol. LXVII. p. 201, Pl. III. fig. 1, fell into my hands at the sale of the late Mr. Tyssen's Antiquities; in the catalogue of which it is called the seal of "the priory of the Holy Angels in the marshlands near Brentford." This foundation is called by Bishop Tanner, Notitia Monastica, p. 326, after Weever and Newcourt, a "friery, hospital, or fraternity, of the 9 orders of angels, consisting of a master and

and ſeveral brethren, in a chapel at the Weſt end of Brentford, or, as Stow, by the bridge." Mr. Lyſons (Environs of London, vol. III. p. 91; ſee alſo Britiſh Topography, p. 1559) places it in "*Iſleworth*, at *Brentford end*, at the end of Brentford new wooden bridge;" and ſays, it was founded by John Somerſet, chancellor of the Exchequer temp. Hen. VI. The charter of incorporation of the guild, in the Augmentation office, has in the initial letter a beautiful drawing of St. *Bridget*, who certainly does not appear in the ſeal. I wiſh, therefore, to know by what authority a ſeal having on it a prelate in a cardinal's hat, and a lion leaping up to his knee, ſomewhat like the companion of St. *Jerom*, is aſcribed to it. The inſcription has been read by ſome, "*Sigillum prioratus confratrum* terreſilius ordinis heremitarum ſancti Auguſtini." Did the maker of the catalogue miſtake *Aug* for *Ang*, and *heremitam* for any thing elſe? G.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 15.

IN a copy of Willis's Hiſtory of the Cathedrals of Lincoln, Ely, &c. ſold among Dr. Stukeley's books, 1766, was this note:

"In the beginning of 1753 the wicked chanter, Dr. Trimnell, of his own authority, pulled down the eleven fine images of kings over the Weſt door of Lincoln cathedral, to put up a fooliſh inſcription of the names of the ſubſcribers to the new iron rails."

The ſame was ſaid of a late dean of Lichfield, that, being whimſical or deranged, he fancied the kings, who in two rows graced the Weſt front of that cathedral, would ſome time or other tumble on his head as he went in and out, and employed a chimney-ſweeper's boy at great hazard to pull them down. Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Portſmouth. July* 2.

I LEAVE it to your conſideration, whether any of the accompanying inſcriptions are worth perpetuating. The grammatical errors (for ſome there are undoubtedly) muſt be attributed to the graver: I can aſſure you they are correctly tranſcribed by your well-wiſher and occaſional correſpondent,

SICA.

On an angle of the principal battery, under the caſtle of St. Elmo in La Valetta, Malta, and facing the entrance of this harbour to the Northward, are depoſited the remains of the late General Sir Ralph Abercromby. A handſome but plain black marble ſlab is there erected to his memory, with the following inſcription:

P

"A. ☧. Ω.

Memoriæ
RODOLPHI ABERCROMBI, Scoti,
equitis ordin. a Balneo dicti,
viri
probitate,
mentis magnitudine, animo maximo,
et armis in bello Americano atque Hollandico,
clariſſimi;
quem
Georgius III. Magnæ Britanniæ Rex,
populis plaudentibus,
Britannicæ terreſtris exercitus
ad mare Mediterraneum
duce ſupremum dixit,
quo munere
expeditionem Ægyptiacum conficiens,
oram Ægypti univerſam,
Gallorum copiis ſtrenuis undique adverſantibus,
uno impetu occupavit, tenuit,
idemque progrediens
earum conatus non ſemel fugit, compreſſit
domicum ſignis cum Gallo conlatis,
cruenti prælio ad Alexandriam commiſſo,
anno 1801, die XXI m. Martii,
in prima acie, in ipſâ victoriæ ſinu,
lethale vulnus pectore excipiens,
magno ſuorum deſiderio extinctus eſt
die XXVIII ejuſdem menſ. anno ætatis ſuæ
LXVIII.
dux, rei bellicæ peritiâ,
providentiâ in conſulendo,
fortitudine in exequendo,
ac fide integrâ in Regni et Regis gloriam
ſpectatiſſimus.
Hunc Rex, hunc Magna Britannia, flevit.
Henricus Pigot,
præpoſitus gen. regia poteſtate,
præſidia militum,
in hanc inſulam conſiſtentium,
optimi ducis cineribus eodem
anno die XXIX Aprilis,
funere publico hunc inlatis,
bene merenti faciendum curavit
pietatis cauſa."

Sir Ralph died of a wound in the hip, and not the breaſt, as is mentioned in this epitaph; which, I fear, has no other recommendation to a place in the Gentleman's Magazine than from being erected over the remains of the great and worthy chief, whoſe actions it is meant to commemorate.

A ſmall pedeſtal, erected by General Fox, at the head of Kane's road, near Mahon, on the iſland of Minorca, has the following inſcription:

"Hanc

" Hanc viam publicam,
quâ patet pars inſulæ
utrinque extrema
primum anno MDCCXX.
ex curâ ſtratam ac munitam,
Ric. Kane præf. trib.
(nomen et ſuis et omnibus Minoricis
merito cariſſimum,
et juxta has ſedes, hoſque hortos
præcipue ſemperque memorandum)
viri eximii, et Minoricæ
a Rege præpoſiti,
jam tempore labefactam
annis MDCCC et MDCCCI.
militibus hujus præſidii
Britannicis,
reſtituendam ac omnino
reficiendam,
ex amore erga incolas
ac poſteros,
curavit
vir honorabilis
Henricus Edwardus Fox,
ioſu æ hujuſce præpoſitus,
et militum præfectus.
Operam inſpexit ac procuravit
præcipue
Gul. Scholy,
ex optionibus leg. ped. 8va."

There is an attempt here to diſtinguiſh or mark the difference of rank of General Fox and Brigadier Kane; how effectually, I leave better Latiniſts to determine.

Joſeph-John Wathen, eſq. judge-ſurrogate of the admiralty court at Minorca, was killed in a duel by Col. Vilot, a Frenchman in our ſervice, and brother to the general of that name. The following inſcription is engraved upon his tombſtone in Mahon churchyard:

" M. S.
Josephæ Johannis Wathen,
Juriſconſulti,
et hujuſce inſulæ (Balearis Minoris)
fori thalathiarchiæ judicis;
indole generoſâ,
moribus ſuaviſſimis,
ſermonis comitate, lepore, temperantiâ,
cæteriſq, humanioribus virtutibus, adornati.
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,
monomachiâ cæſus
die Aprilis 2do,
ann. Dom. 1802,
ætat. 33."

Grecian Architecture. No. XII.

Mr. Urban, *Portſea, July* 8.

TO thoſe who are ſtudious of the Grecian architecture, and wiſh to ſee the documents of Vitruvius cleared from the ponderous load of uncertainty with which they have been infeſted for ſome centuries paſt by the contrariety of commentators' opinions, conjectures, and miſconceptions, the ſequel of theſe letters, it is preſumed, will not be found unintereſting. Perrault's fertile genius ſeemed to promiſe ſucceſs in ſuch an attempt; but he failed, by indulging too much in conjecture, and hurrying through the taſk of explaining the text of Vitruvius before he had maturely ſtudied it, and appears more ſolicitous to overthrow the labours of thoſe who preceded him than to ſecure the ſucceſs of his own.

The preſent ſubject is the method Vitruvius teaches for obtaining the module, by which he means a ſmall manageable meaſure by which to lay out the ſeveral parts of a ſtructure, particularly temples. This module, or meaſure, is of a commenſurate quality, and its ſize, in arbitrary quantity, is greater or leſs, according to the extent of the ſtructure. For Grecian temples, of which there are ſix kinds, *viz.* the proſtyle, with four columns in front; the *ædis in antis*, with two columns in centre, at the quoins pilaſters; the amphiproſtyle, with four columns in front and back-front; the periptere, with ſix columns in front and back, and wings on the ſides, of 11 columns each, including the angular ones, but if in euſtyle 12 columns on each ſide; the diptere, with eight columns front and back, with double wings of 15 external columns on the ſide, but in euſtyle 16; and the hypethre, with 10 columns in front and back-front, and width of pronaos equal the extent of the ſix middle columns of front, and rows of columns double in height all round within the walls, with double wings on the ſides without, like the diptere, 19 in number, in euſtyle 20. Vitruvius orders the front line to be divided into a certain number of parts, and one ſuch part to be aſſumed for the module; and the diviſor for this line is governed by the aſpect of the intended temple, and the ſpecies of intercolumniation that ſhall be adopted, of which there are five variations, viz. pycnoſtyle, when one diameter and a half may be placed in the intermediate ſpace between one column and another; ſyſtyle, when two diameters may come between; diaſtyle, when three; and areoſtyle, when four or five; but in euſtyle he orders preciſely three

three diameters for the central intercolumn front and back, and every where elſe 2¼. And it is in this ſpecies he exemplifies his rule, ſaying, if for a tetraſtyle, or four columns in front, the whole line of front, except the crepidines and projectures of the angular baſes, is to be divided into 11½, and one ſuch part is to be the module; if for an hexaſtyle, or 6 columns in front, the diviſion is to be into 18; if for an octaſtyle, or 8 columns in front, into 24½. And here our maſter ſtops without mentioning the decaſtyle, or 10 in front, belonging to the hypethre temple; telling us that Hermogenes invented this fifth ſpecies, called euſtyle; who alſo, he ſays, invented the pſeudodiptere, by ſuppreſſing all the internal columns of the double wings to the number of 38*, leaving the external 8 columns of front and back, and the 16 on the ſides; thus widening the walk from the walls of the temple to the rows of external columns, making, by this means, a breadth of 5½ diameters; a bearing which required timber epiſtyles from columns to wall, and rendered the two columns, ordered by Vitruvius to have place in front of pronaos, between the angular antæ, entirely uſeleſs, as a beam of timber would extend from one anta to the other; and as the object Hermogenes had in view was the diſincumbering the walking places, certainly theſe two columns, when their concomitants were removed, muſt have ſtood in the way of an open free paſſage down the pronaos to the cell: theſe columns added to the 36 produced by the four rows of internal columns, makes the 38 which Vitruvius ſays were taken away to form the pſeudodiptere. This matter of fact incontrovertibly proves three things very gratifying to the *curious* at leaſt; 1ſt. that in this pſeudodiptere of Hermogenes there were no other columns in the pronaos beſide the two in the front, between the angular antæ, otherwiſe, ſince there exiſted the ſame objection againſt them of crowding the paſſage, they would alſo have been removed, and the number then would have been more than 38 of ſuppreſſed columns: hence, ſecondly, the temple is proved to have been ſomewhat within 40 feet (at leaſt not more) in front width, ſee Vitruvius, lib. IV. c. IV. and the bearing of the beam over the front of the pronaos about 15 feet, perfectly conſiſtent with ſound building: thirdly, hence is proved that this temple in euſtyle had 16 columns (reckoning the angular ones in), otherwiſe, if only 15, the number ſuppreſſed could not have been ſo many as 38. Now, that there are to be 16 columns on the ſide is alſo proved from the clear documents of Vitruvius (Lib. III. c. III), who ſays, "that in winged temples the number of intercolumns in front are to be doubled for the number of thoſe on the ſide, for thus the length of the work will be (he means very nearly) twice the width; they who double the number of front columns ſeem to have erred, becauſe there appears to be one intercolumniate in the length more than there ought to be." From this paſſage, which is faithfully tranſlated, it is evident that the proportion required is to make the length, as nearly as poſſible, twice the width; in four of the ſpecies of intercolumniation the neareſt approach that can be obtained is by doubling the number of front intercolumns, and yet the length will then be always one diameter ſhort of twice the width, but that is nearer the mark than the other way, which produces an intercolumn too much: but to purſue this our maſter's rule in the euſtyle, there would be, *when the work is finiſhed*, in the length 3 diameters ſhort; whereas by doubling the front columns it exceeds the deſired proportion by only a quarter of a diameter, it were now ſuperfluous to think of any farther proof that in the euſtyle the front *columns* are to be doubled for the number of thoſe on the ſide. Philo-tectinon has indulged in this digreſſion from the ſubject, Mr. Urban, under preſent diſcuſſion; as the above is a confirmation of what he has aſſerted in vol. LXXI. p. 1085, col. 1, about the middle of the page.

To return to the ſubject of recover-

ing

* Perrault tells us, in a note on this paſſage, that all the copies have 38; but he, following Philander, who corrected the text into 34, has recourſe to his uſual expedient, conjecture, and ſuppoſes the copieſt miſtook an ill-formed I for a V, thus, XXXIIII; but the fact is, Perrault and commentators before him attended not to the nature of the euſtyle, and the manifeſt inconſiſtency with the end our Maſter's rule has in view if extended to the euſtyle, *viz.* making the length as nearly as poſſible double the width of the temple when finiſhed.

ing the module, our Maſter's rule requiring a portion of the line to be left at each end, for the after reception of the angular projectures of the extreme baſes, is in this very incomplete; for, before the diviſion is made and the module found, it is impoſſible to know how much to leave. The crepidines, indeed, ſuch as the noſing of the upper ſtep on a level with the platform, and projecture of cornice of ſtylobate, are always previouſly ſettled, and the plinths of angular baſes on the front are always in the ſame perpendicular with the top riſer of ſteps, and with the die of ſtylobate on the ſides: hence is ſeen the neceſſity of including the projectures of the angular baſes in the calculation, and to take the extent of this front line from theſe beforementioned perpendiculars. Thus, by adding one half to the diviſor propoſed by Vitruvius, the rule will be of univerſal application, and no poſſible inconvenience can attend the alteration; inſtead of 24½ for the diptere in euſtyle, let it be 25, for the periptere 18½, for the proſtyle tetraſtyle 12. And, to make the rule univerſal, the number of front columns and the ſpecies of intercolumniation being ſettled, it is then only to calculate how many diameters all the intercolumns produce, and to their ſum add the number of columns with one-half diameter for ſaid projectures of angular baſes (ſuppoſing Vitruvius's ſymmetry of the baſe is adopted), and this aggregate will be the diviſor of front line, and the quotient will be the module equal to one diameter, on whatever ſcale the work ſhall be planned.

The manner of uſing the module when obtained, and ſome farther obſervations on the five ſpecies of intercolumniation, with ſtrictures on the practice of coupling columns, too long for the preſent number, ſhall, with permiſſion, be the ſubject of the next. PHILO-TECHNON.

(To be continued.)

Vol. LXXI. p. 1085, laſt line but 6 of col. 1, for 3 *diameters and an half*, read, 3 *diameters when the work is finiſhed.*

Mr. URBAN, *July 6.*

RAPIN'S authority for the foreſt of *Gedeours* (p. 520), is Froiſſart, who relates the taking and ſacking of Durham with much bloodſhed of its inhabitants. His editor Sauvage obſerves, that he finds no account of the taking of this city, but only of Roxburgh caſtle; and Lord Hailes, in his Annals, has, with his uſual accuracy, ſhewn that this campaign, including the aſſault of Newcaſtle, taking of Durham, and beſieging Werk caſtle, "ſeems to be fabulous, and invented by ſome perſon who meant to impoſe on the inquiſitive credulity of Froiſſart. They cannot be reconciled with known hiſtorical dates, with the character and condition of the perſon therein mentioned, or with the general tenor of authenticated events. The Engliſh hiſtorians make no mention of the ſacking of Durham; neither does Fordun, whoſe ſimple narrative I have choſen to follow;" Annals, vol. II. p. 211, n. Froiſſart relates, that John de Neufville [Neville], *chaſtellain* of Newcaſtle, rode to King Edward at *Chartefee* [qu. Chertſey?]; and that the king of England, advancing with a numerous army to *Warvich* [Wark], the king of Scotland retreated along the river *Thin* [Tyne] and the river *Carduel* [ ], at the entrance of *Galles* [Galway], and lodged that night near the ſtrong caſtle of *la Salebery*, belonging to William Montague, ſon of the ſiſter [rather *brother*, Sauvage] of the Earl of Salebery, who purſued the Scotch army, and took 20 horſes loaded with booty, which provoked king David to attack the caſtle; but it held out till Edward came up from Warvich [*Wark*]. The Scotch army retreated leiſurely and in good order, "*droit vers la grande foreſt de* Gedeours (ou les ſauvages Eſcocois ſe tenoient) *tout bellement & a leur aiſe*," ſtrait to the great foreſt of *Gedeours*, where the *wild Scotch* lived. Edward lodged a night at the Earl of Salisbury's caſtle, where he fell in love with the counteſs, who refuſed his addreſſes; and next morning he followed the Scots to the "good city of Warwick," and encamped within four leagues of the foreſt of *Gedeours*, into which David and his army had entered for the ſake of the great foreſts which are there. Edward waited three days, to ſee if they would come out and give him battle, and many bloody ſkirmiſhes paſſed between them. (Froiſſart, vol. I. c. 76, 77, 78, p. 83—86.) I leave it to geographers to trace the king of Scots' retreat along the river Tyne [*ſelon* la riviere de *Thin*], and his route *par devers* la riviere de *Carduel*, qui eſt a l'entrée *de Galles*, and to

to determine whether the latter river be one of the three at whoſe confluence Camden places Carliſle, or whether the principal, which flows into Solway moſs, be ſo denominated by the French writer from the city itſelf [*Cardoel* for Carliſle], after croſſing which the king would find himſelf on the South-weſt extremity of Scotland, known by the name of *Galloway*, but ſo altered ſince his time as to afford little traces of the *foreſt* inhabited by *ſavages*.

The ſtrong caſtle of *Salebery* was probably that of *Werk*, whereof William de Montacute, created Earl of Saliſbury by Edward III. in the 11th year of his reign, died ſeized 17 Edward III. 1343, having received it from the king in the 7th year of his reign, and repaired it. His wife was Catharine, daughter and coheireſs of William, Lord Grandiſon.

The whole ſtory, then, of theſe exploits, ſo incautiouſly taken up by Rapin, muſt rank with that other of the inſtitution of the order of the Garter, which Froiſſart with equal credulity aſcribes to Edward's paſſion for this counteſs of Saliſbury, whoſe Chriſtian name was neither, as he ſays, *Alice*, nor, as others, *Joan*; ſhe died 28 Edward III. 1355, and was buried at Biſham abbey, which her lord had founded. (Aſhmole's Garter, p. 180.)

If the "good *city* of *Warvich*" was *Werk caſtle*, it was above 60 miles from Carliſle or any part of the Tyne; and Froiſſart diſtinguiſhes it from the "ſtrong caſtle of *Salebery*," for he brings Edward from one caſtle to the relief of the other, while Rapin makes but *one* caſtle of the *two*.

But, perhaps, the compleateſt refutation of this ſtory may be, that, according to Rymer, the king was not out of England before October 1342; and then he went to France, and returned ſoon after Eaſter next year. If then, as Lord Hailes obſerves, p. 212, n. he went to Berwick, it muſt have been before Eaſter, and he muſt have returned with exceeding expedition immediately after Eaſter.

Ibid. Biſhop Tanner (Not. Monaſt. p. 264) will inform your correſpondent that the Præmonſtratenſes were firſt ſettled in England between 1142 and 1146, which is in the reign of Stephen, though Dugdale, Bar. vol. I. p 573, puts it at the end of Henry I. For the firſt of theſe dates we have the authority of the Chronicle of Mailros, publiſhed by Gale, inter Script. vol. I. p. 166: "ordo Premonſtratenſis venit ad *Neus*." The ſituation of this houſe now, whoſe name has varied from *Neus* to *Neuahus*, *Newhouſe*, *Newesham*, *Newſome*, and *Newſam*, is in *Yarborough* hundred, co. Lincoln, near Glanford bridge, and it ſeems to belong to the Pelham family of Brocklesby. See alſo the laſt edition of Camden's Britannia, vol. I. p. 277.

Was your correſpondent Scrutator, p. 488, apprehenſive that one Scotchman knew not how to appreciate the labour of another? Certain it is, that no notice is taken of *George Crawford*, eſq. by *Robert Douglas*, eſq. in his Preface, though he expreſſes great obligations to "the valuable collections of that great and ingenious antiquary Walter Macfarlane, eſq. of that ilk." Crawfurd's Peerage, is however, often referred to *marginally*. E.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 16.

MR. COATES'S "Hiſtory of Reading," announced in your vol. LXI. p. 1088, is at laſt publiſhed; and I think that thoſe ſubſcribers, who have been ſo lucky as to have lived long enough to reap the benefit of their ſubſcription-money, have very ſufficient reaſon to be ſatisfied with the work; though the execution of the plates is not in the durable manner I could have wiſhed: however, the ſubjects of them are properly choſen; and among them is the poor-houſe known by the ſingular denomination of "*The Oracle*," an appellation that there does not appear any exiſting means within Mr. Coates's reſearches of accounting for. Give me leave, therefore, Mr. Urban, to aſk your antiquarian friends whether any of them know of any other building within the United Kingdom bearing that appellation, and from what name or circumſtance they ſuppoſe it derived? SALYMBUS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 8.

DR. SHEPHERD, in his "Elucidation of the Book of Common Prayer," vol. II. treating of the Burial of the Dead, obſerves, p. 388, that, "both in the Eaſtern and Weſtern churches, the prieſts at the funeral proceſſion went, as they *are by our Rubric directed* to go, before the corpſe." He takes no notice of the preceding ſentence of this direction, that the prieſt ſhall

ſhall *meet* the corpſe at the *entrance of the church-yard*. I could bring inſtances where the indolence of the clergy makes them depart from *this* direction, unleſs *particularly deſired* to comply with it, and wait for the corpſe in the church porch; and I could bring inſtances where a clergyman has affirmed, that he was not *compellable* to do otherwiſe. I could alſo bring inſtances where no corpſe is carried into the church for which a *fee* is not *paid*; conſequently no pauper has any ſervice ſaid over him or her *in the church*, and a great part of the burial ſervice, one of the fineſt in our Ritual, is omitted. Laſtly, as I could bring inſtances where the officiating clergyman, with great decorum, *meets* the *meaneſt pauper* at the *church-yard gate*, I am anxious to learn by what authority any of his brethren diſpenſe with this impreſſive ceremony: and this information you have correſpondents qualified to give.

I read with ſurprize in the Biſhop of London's 18th lecture, vol. II. p. 111, that "the denarius, paid by the Jews as tribute-money, had this inſcription round the head of Cæſar, *Cæſar Auguſtus*, Judæa being ſubdued," when it is well known *Judæa devicta*, Judæa conquered, not in the ablative abſolute, occurs firſt on the coins of Veſpaſian.

I ſhould ſuppoſe Mr. Gray's MSS. are in the hands of Mr. Stonehewer, as executor to Mr. Maſon, who was executor to Gray.

Among the "*attachments*" to your Cover is an advertiſement of "Rural Sports," by W. B. [William Barker] Daniel. This author is a *clergyman*, and, if I miſtake not, M. A. of Chriſt college, Cambridge, though he ſeems unwilling to own his title to either character. Perhaps there is a peculiar propriety in ſuch *renunciation*; for where is the conſiſtency between being a *fiſher of men* and a hunter of beaſts*. Whether he has attained to a benefice, or ever performed the duties of his clerical function, let him anſwer to the fathers of the church. I cannot help thinking he is fitter to act the character of Nimrod than that of a dignitary in the Church of England; for in the Church of Chriſt there are no dignitaries.

P. 494, col. 1, l. 24, for cories read *loories*.

P. 501, col. 2, l. 1, r. *Stirling*.

* Our correſpondent will here, perhaps, be thought a little too faſtidious. EDIT.

P. 519. Sir Robert Sibbald's "Atlas Scotiæ" is in MS. in the Advocates library at Edinburgh, together with collections of papers and informations, in order to the deſcription of Scotland. Theſe were tranſcribed, in three volumes, folio, for the uſe of Walter Macfarlane, of Macfarlane, eſq. in the hands of whoſe repreſentatives they remained till 1798, when they paſſed into the muſeum of the Scots Antiquary Society; but it is feared one of them is loſt. (Preface to Fragments of Scottiſh Hiſtory, 1798, p. 58, n.; Brit. Topog. vol. II. pp. 558, 596, 665.) Sir Robert's large additions to Camden's Britannia, 1692, are alſo in the Advocates library (Brit. Top. p. 566); and a copy of his hiſtory of Fife and Kinroſsſhires, with his MS notes (Ib. p. 687); his deſcription of the iſlands on the coaſt of Scotland (Ib. 725.) P. P.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 9.

AGAINST the North wall of the chancel at Ryegate, a coſtly monument of various marbles, which coſt 1600l. ſuperbly ornamented with the emblems of Juſtice, &c.; the principal figure recumbent; and on the back tablet this inſcription:

"To the memory of RICHARD LADBROKE, eſq. late of Frenches, in this pariſh, a zealous member of the Church of England as by law eſtabliſhed, true to the intereſt and conſtitution of this kingdom, a ſincere friend, and a generous benefactor to the poor. He died on the 14th day of March, 1730, in the 49th year of his age.

"RICHARD LADBROKE, eſq. who died the 15th day of April, 1765, in the 49th year of his age."

Epitaph in the church of Whitchurch, or Little Stanmore:

"Here lieth the body of J. ANDREWS, who was employed by Government 28 years; had the honour to be writing-maſter to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and ſeveral more of the Princes and Princeſſes; was one of [the greateſt artiſts in his profeſſion in England, and beſt of huſbands, fathers, maſters, and friends. He departed this life April 10, 1760, in the 54th year of his age. To whoſe lov'd memory this ſtone was placed by his diſconſolate wid ow."

Another ſlab to MARY ANDREWS.

Where can one find a ſeries of Governors of Eaſt or Weſt-India iſlands and ſettlements?

Yours, &c. VIATOR.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Wincheſter, July* 9.

I OBSERVED in your laſt ſome excellent ſtrictures on the new chapel which has been erected to the Eaſt of Taviſtock-ſquare, and which appears by a communication, p. 409, to have been *intended* as a *chaſte imitation* of the Gothic architecture of our anceſtors. Now, though there is but little reaſon to apprehend that the publick ſhould "be induced to conceive it a model to guide their taſte in any future erection of the like nature," according to the fears of your old correſpondent "An Architect," yet the author of the "Purſuits of Architectural Innovation," as well as your ſenſible correſpondent J. M., certainly acted right, as ſtaunch antiquaries, in expoſing the defects and errors of this building. As they have ſucceſsfully done this, and as the building itſelf is a ſufficient proof of the incapacity of our preſent architects to reſtore the *genuine* Gothic, I ſhall not detain your readers any longer, Mr. Urban, on this ſubject, but haſten to another of more conſequence in the ſtudy of antiquities.

An alarm having lately been ſpread, amongſt thoſe who admire to a degree of ſuperſtition the glories of our antient architecture, leſt the term Gothic, which they affirm to be *abuſively* and *abſurdly* applied to our antient edifices, ſhould tend to give falſe ideas on the ſubject, the inventive faculties of many writers have been tortured to contrive an appropriate epithet to be ſubſtituted in the place of it; and it is curious to obſerve the various ſhifts, turns, circumlocutions, and explanations, into which our topographical writers, and others who have caught the alarm, have been frequently driven, rather than they would be accuſed of having ſtumbled on the word *Gothic*. So far, indeed, has this panic prevailed, that the venerable Society of Antiquaries have, in the plenitude of their collective wiſdom, thought proper in a ſplendid national work to denominate a ſpecies of architecture, which was uſed by all the conſiderable nations of Europe for many centuries, *Engliſh* Architecture. Now, I conceive that every perſon who underſtands the Engliſh language will conſider this term as excluſively applied to the architecture of England: and this vague epithet will include all the ſtructures raiſed in this country from the eſtabliſhment of the Heptarchy under King Egbert to the preſent moment. It is alſo manifeſt that it can only be a local, not an univerſal, diſtinction, a partial, but not a general term. And what idea would an intelligent foreigner, not acquainted with our architecture, entertain of Weſtminſter-abbey or King's College chapel, if he were told that the architecture was of the *Engliſh* kind? If, however, he were told, that the former is one of the moſt elegant ſpecimens of pure and ſimple Gothic which any country can boaſt, and that the latter is a maſter-piece of the florid or lateſt Gothic; he would have a better notion of the manner in which each ſtructure is built. Our topographers would be ſtill more puzzled in endeavouring to convey to their readers a preciſe and accurate idea of any church, monument, caſtle, or croſs, which they might undertake to deſcribe. Their labour would, indeed, be ſhortened by gravely telling us, "it is of Engliſh Architecture;" but they would be trifling with the time, and inſulting the underſtandings, of thoſe who wanted information. Whatever objections may be now raiſed againſt the uſe of the word Gothic, I imagine it would be difficult to invent another which would equally well deſcribe the architecture of the middle ages as diſtinguiſhed from the Grecian, which was practiſed for ſo many centuries by the deſcendants of the Gothic nations, who, by their deſtruction of the Roman empire, produced a total change in the arts, manners, cuſtoms, languages, and laws, of modern Europe. This, too, is an appellation which ſatisfied the learning, the judgment, and the taſte, of a Lowth, an Addiſon, and a Warton. And, ſince their time, Bentham, Groſe, Milner, and other writers on architectural antiquities and topography, have been conſtrained to uſe it. Mr. Milner, indeed, though he has repeatedly uſed the term *Gothic* without reſerve in the body of his Hiſtory of Wincheſter, in a note ſeems to approve of the term *Norman* in its ſtead. "Many *learned* perſons," ſays he, "now include all the different periods of the Pointed architecture under the general name of the *Norman* ſtyle." How this term would diſtinguiſh the pointed arch from the *ſemicircular*, which is almoſt univerſally ſeen in the Norman ſtructures, it would be difficult for thoſe learned perſons to ſhew.

Having

Having ſaid enough at preſent, Mr. Urban, to tire your patience and that of your readers, I conclude with recommending to thoſe who are ſo zealous to prevent and condemn all innovations in what they wiſh to call *Engliſh architecture*, not to make innovations in the *Engliſh language*.

The reaſons ſtated in a note to the account of Durham Cathedral, publiſhed by the Society of Antiquaries, which induced them to uſe the phraſe Engliſh architecture for the Pointed order of Gothic, may be diſcuſſed on ſome future occaſion. I wiſh only at preſent to know, *what national traditions of other countries aſcribe their moſt beautiful churches to Engliſh artiſts*, as aſſerted in the abovementioned note?

Yours, &c. I. I.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 13.

THERE is not a man in England more extravagantly fond of the ſtyle of Architecture *vulgarly* called Gothic than myſelf. But I muſt ſay, that I think others have a right to prefer Grecian. The two champions for our glorious old ſtructures who have ſo nobly defended them in your pages deſerve the thanks of all true Antiquaries, and have mine ſincerely; but ſurely thoſe gentlemen injure our cauſe: I know they do, from the obſervations I have heard on their writings. People will not be threatened into opinions; changes muſt be worked by inſinuating degrees; and the pleaſing deſcriptions of ſuch authors as Mrs. Radcliffe would do more for our old religious buildings than a thouſand anathemas from a violent Antiquary.

Perhaps J. M. p. 490, has never read that lady's fervid delineation of the beautiful effect of painted glaſs through long ..... ailes (pray, Mr. Urban, what term ſhall I call them by, as thoſe ſhe deſcribes are generally *Italian* abbeys?) Every novel writer ſince the year 1792 or 3, has attempted to introduce a .... (there, Mr. Urban, I had like to have ſaid a *Gothic*) ruin; and by ſuch deſcriptions a taſte is imbibed for the awful and venerable ſtyle of our anceſtors. As a proof, the unfortunate chapel near Taviſtock ſquare may be adduced. I declare, as a friend to antient Engliſh architecture, I hailed the building; for ſurely, whatever faults may be found in it, it is neither like a *ball-room*, *chapel*, nor a Quaker meeting. On the contrary, I view it as a ſymptom of the returning religious art of building, and it muſt at leaſt be allowed equal to many of our oldeſt country churches. When ſuperſtition and enthuſiaſm prevailed, men of large property thought a place in Heaven might be purchaſed by erecting a ſuperb church, and founding a chantry for maſſes in one corner of it. It is not to be wondered at, then, that we have ſo many rich buildings remaining as pledges that our anceſtors have a place in heaven: I would, if rich enough, willingly make ſuch a purchaſe; but our opinions are now altered, and a paſſage to the regions of happineſs is procured by works of unbounded liberality and comfort to man. Look round this vaſt city, and contemplate the hoſpitals and almſhouſes for the reception of every deſcription of the wretched; and ſay, if you can, "I would rather have ſeen a grand *Saracenic Engliſh Gothic* church in place of this hoſpital." I have briefly accounted for the want of places of worſhip of the above deſcription. When London was burnt in 1666, great numbers of churches were erected in the Grecian ſtyle, and many others in the time of Queen Anne. Why the Grecian ſtyle was preferred, it is uſeleſs now to enquire. Since that time Government have not thought it neceſſary to order any farther additions; if they ſhould, I give my vote that the abbey of St. Peter's, Weſtminſter, and other equally rich Engliſh cathedrals, may be taken for models; for it is undoubted that they afford every grand and ſublime effect that the art of man can attain in Architecture. So far from wiſhing to decry ſuch ſtructures, ſome readers may call the writer of "Londinium Redivivum" a Gothic Enthuſiaſt.

I now come to the point. The madneſs which rages on all ſides for building new ſtreets and ſquares, renders new places of worſhip neceſſary. The firſt queſtion that occurs to the *builder*, not a religious *church-loving* man, is where a chapel will be leaſt in the way of his intereſt. The next, how very plain it may be made; and, if he is very provident, how many caſks and bottles of liquor may be ſtowed under it; as ſuch *chapels* may be found in every direction. I think the perſons who planned and erected the new building near Taviſtock-ſquare deſerve commendation; ſurely it is a better and

and handſomer deſign than its antient mother St. Pancras, and a thouſand times more ſo than many I could name of more modern times. If J. M. can point out in my ſhort letter a ſentence that implies that I thought the deſign good as a whole, I will thank him. On the contrary, I ſaid, "the windows, battlements, and minute ornaments," were chaſte imitations. Whence the architect had his ideas, I know not; it is his place to ſay: I but defend myſelf. And firſt the windows (thoſe over the doors): one exactly ſimilar may be found in the church at Sutton, Surrey, with an inſcription on it in Saxon characters (ſee Malcolm's plates for Lyſons's Environs of London); the ſame kind in St. Helen's church Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, beſides fifty others in the country. That the battlements are correct I poſitively aſſert; and as poſitively, that plain diminutive arches pointed may be found in very many of our churches. At the ſame time, I think the architect ought not to have left out the treſoil in either.

You would not wiſh your correſpondents, Mr. Urban, to accompany their drawings with expreſſions of "ineffable" "contempt" for the ſubject; perhaps you would think ſuch repreſentations had better been kept back; on the contrary, when you inform the publick of the additions making to their Metropolis, you would ſurely wiſh it ſhould be done with truth, and, if not with unbounded praiſe, at leaſt with gentle cenſure. I certainly agree with J. M. in believing, with the exceptions made above, that the deſign is in the aggregate *unique*.

PANCRAS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 15.

CONSIDERING the peaceful and tranquil temper aſſumed by the Society of FRIENDS, permit me, by the channel of your uſeful Circulation, to aſk why they are ſo inveterate againſt an old and reſpectable repreſentative of the county of Hertford, that one of them, a young man, ſupereminently neat and ſpruce, ſhould tauntingly ſay, when the firſt day's poll was drawing to a cloſe, "This is a capital ſtroke for ſo ſhort a time!" and when one ſaid Mr. B. is only four a-head, "Aye, he will be 400 behind to-morrow!" Let the young man and his partizans apply this hint; and let his Society vindicate his *ſpirit* if they can, and ſay what but conſiſtency of a different profeſſion prevented the by-ſlanders from giving him a ſuitable retort?

A HERTFORDSHIRE FREEHOLDER.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 10.

I BEG leave to offer ſome obſervations on the letter of your correſpondent Quæſtor, p. 492, who mentions my writings and inventions relative to the Hebrew Language, and likewiſe a work, intituled, "The Key of the Holy Tongue," publiſhed, in 1593, by John Udall.

From the Biographia Britannica*, we learn that John Udall "was the firſt man King James aſked for when he came into England; and being anſwered, that he was dead, the king, whoſe judgment was an exact ſtandard of learning and learned men, replied, *By my ſal, then, the greateſt ſcholar in Europe is dead.*" His "Key of the Holy Tongue" was, it ſhould ſeem, the firſt Hebrew grammar in Engliſh. The firſt edition I have not ſeen; but the Hebrew Dictionary annexed to it is omitted in the ſecond edition, of which I have procured a copy. To the ſecond edition are annexed the annotations of Ravis of Berlin, formerly profeſſor of the Oriental languages in the univerſity of Upſal. Udall's "Key of the Holy Tongue" is chiefly a tranſlation of the Hebrew Grammar of Martinius, which was firſt publiſhed at Paris, 1580†.

From a catalogue of books‡, printed many years ago by order of the Court of Chancery, it appears that two copies of "Udall's Key of the Holy Tongue," and a volume of "Udall's Sermons, 1596," were formerly in the poſſeſſion of my family. John Udall was father of *Ephraim* Udall, who, on account of his loyalty to King Charles the Firſt, was deprived of his eccleſiaſtical preferments; and the name of *Ephraim* Uvedale occurs in the Horton branch of the Uvedale family; for Ephraim Uve-

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* Vol. III. p. 2060, edit. 1750.

† See *Gallia Orientalis*, ſive Gallorum qui Ling. Heb. excoluerunt Vitæ, p. 67; and Wolfii Bibliothec. Heb.

‡ Intituled, "A Catalogue of the Libraries of the Rev. Dr Robert Uvedale, the father; and of the Rev. Doctor Robert Uvedale, the ſon, both late of Enfield, in the County of Middleſex, deceaſed, and afterwards of the Rev. James Uvedale, Clerk, deceaſed."

dale was ſon of Francis Uvedale, of Horton, co. Dorſet, brother of *John* Uvedale, &c. Theſe circumſtances incline me to think that the celebrated John Udall was the ſame perſon with John Uvedale, a younger ſon of Sir William Uvedale, knt.* of Dorſetſhire, and brother of Francis Uvedale, of Horton, in that county. R. U.

CONTINUATION OF THE JOURNAL KEPT AT MOCHA. (*See p.* 499.)

Mocha, 10 Aug. 1800, Therm. 87°.

WHILE ſitting at table in the afternoon, noting down the occurrences of the day, I obſerved three of the ſlave girls taking an airing on the terrace† of their houſe. One ſeemed to be nearly in a ſtate of nature. The head as well as face of the ſecond diſplayed evident marks of cultivation; the back part of the head reſembling a full-bottomed wig, and the hair black as jet; the face of a dark brown colour. After attentively viewing the third, I recognized the female who a few days before had turned up the back of her hand to me as a mark of diſpleaſure for looking at her; inſtead of dreſſing her hair like the biſhops' wig, ſhe appeared to day with *en queue & bien poudré!* As to the article of hair powder, I never ſaw the head of a French woman more completely equipped. Her face was a lighter brown than you commonly meet among the Arabs. She walked the terrace with an air of dignity and grace that was prepoſſeſſing; and as if fully conſcious of her ſuperior charms. I preſume her motive for appearing in this fantaſtic dreſs was to ridicule the European mode of decorating the head.

The wind for this ſeaſon has for the moſt part been from the North-Weſt; and the temperature upon an average ten degrees lower than laſt year. There has likewiſe been more rain fallen at Mocha than has been known for many years paſt; a circumſtance the natives are unable to explain in a ſatisfactory manner. If I was to offer a conjecture on the ſubject, it would be this: that the rains in Abyſſinia, which occaſion the overflowings of the Nile and fertilize Egypt, have this year been more abundant than uſual, and conſequently have occaſioned a denſe heavy atmoſphere, as appears from the thick fogs in the months of June and July; this extended to Arabia; the reſiſtance of all bodies, whether ſolid or fluid, being in proportion to their ſpecific gravities. At Mocha the air is expanded by heat, and, containing little moiſture or ſpecific gravity, was incapable of reſiſting the preſſure of the moiſt heavy atmoſphere of Abyſſinia, and of courſe a current of air was conſtantly ruſhing in from the North-Weſt. But as the atmoſphere at a certain temperature is capable of ſuſpending a certain quantity of moiſture only, and as the temperature is lowered in proportion to its quantity of water contained in the atmoſphere, rain will enſue; as we obſerved to be the caſe when the thermometer fell to 79° or 80°. There was not a ſufficient quantity of caloric, or, in other words, a ſufficient degree of heat to preſerve the water ſuſpended in the atmoſphere in the elaſtic fluid ſtate, or in form of vapour. The ſudden fall of the thermometer previous to rain, which I have ſometimes obſerved to be 14°, proceeds, we know, from the ſtrong affinity which water has for caloric, or the matter of heat, which will quit the atmoſphere and moſt other bodies, and unite with it. I believe it is not clearly aſcertained, whether water, in a ſtate of exhalation and ſuſpended in the atmoſphere, is decompoſed or not; that is, whether the component parts, oxygen and hydrogen, are in a ſeparate ſtate, or combined. I am inclined to adopt the latter opinion; though I know, that by paſſing the electric ſpark through theſe two gaſes, or aëriform fluids, union will immediately take place, and water is formed, or, according to the vulgar phraſe, you can make water.

I beg leave to make an obſervation reſpecting reſpiration, which I have frequently noticed in this climate, and which, I believe, will be found to hold good univerſally; that is, when the temperature has been high, for example, at 96 or 97°, which is the higheſt I have ever obſerved at Mocha, reſpiration has been eaſy, and I have felt no inconvenience from the heat; on the

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* Sir William Uvedale was grandſon of Sir Thomas Uvedale, of Wykeham, Hampſhire. He married Jane, daughter of John Dawſon, eſq. of Norfolk, and died 1542.

† The houſes at Mocha are flat-roofed, and terraced with a compoſition of ſhell-lime, oil, and moleſſes, or a reſinous ſubſtance; which is impervious to the rain, and as hard nearly as ſtone.

the contrary, when the thermometer has been much lower, for example, at 83° or 84°, I have felt a degree of languor, a ſtraightneſs of the cheſt, and difficulty of breathing, and inability to bear exerciſe or fatigue of any kind. Pleaſe to obſerve, that in the former inſtance there has been a freſh breeze though hot, the air has been light and elaſtic, and ſo frequently changed that I was not obliged to inhale the ſame particles more than once; whereas, in the latter, it was nearly calm, the air moiſt, denſe, and heavy, and not being renewed or changed, you are under the neceſſity of inſpiring the ſame air which has already paſſed the lungs and loſt its power of oxyginating, and of courſe unfit for the purpoſe of ſuſtaining animal life. I mention this to prove the advantages that would ariſe from ventilators, properly conſtructed, being employed between decks onboard his Majeſty's ſhips in calm weather, in hot climates at all times. Wind ſails are certainly inadequate to the purpoſe for which they are deſigned in calm weather, though certainly uſeful in climates where you have frequent breezes. And until mankind are better acquainted with the important uſes to which air may be applied in the animal œconomy, it is in vain to look for any great improvement. The inveſtigating the ſubject of airs is both curious and intereſting; is the ſource from whence many important diſcoveries in medicine, as well as the arts, are likely to originate; and, next to anatomy, it is perhaps the moſt intereſting to a medical profeſſor.

Auguſt 11. Thermometer 92°. The practice of wearing amulets round the legs or arms, is pretty general both among the Arabs and Abyſſinians; and, indeed, all the inhabitants of the South-Eaſt part of Africa. The Banyans, I obſerve, are equally under the influence of ſuperſtition. Talking with Damma one day, I noticed a ſmall gold box, tied round the right arm above the joint of the elbow. I enquired what it contained; and was informed, "a ſmall piece of paper, with ſome writing, which was an infallible preſervative or ſafeguard againſt the malign influence of ſorcery and witchcraft." He had worn it conſtantly for twenty-five years; during which period he had no illneſs, nor had any misfortune happened to him. He very politely offered to procure me one. On enquiry into the expence, he ſaid it required half an ounce of gold to make the box, which coſt eleven dollars; and the paper with the writing coſt three dollars; amounting in the whole to fourteen dollars. On conſideration, I thought it probable I ſhould have more occaſion for the dollars than the amulet, and therefore declined his offer of inſurance. I have reaſon to believe, the Banyans ſometimes put an end to the exiſtence of their neareſt relations, when they labour under painful and lingering diſeaſes, and they have no hopes of their recovery. In the month of May laſt, I was requeſted to viſit a young man of that ſect, who had been ill for near ſeven months. He complained of pains in the lower part of the abdomen, which were ſo intolerable as frequently to make him ſcream in a dreadful manner; he had no appetite for food, was quite emaciated, and had great thirſt, with fever. He was leſs ſcrupulous than moſt of the Banyans, as he took medicines of any kind, either ſolid or fluid, without the leaſt heſitation. However, his complaint was of that nature that it was out of the power of medicine to remove: it was a ſpecies of conſumption, called *tabes meſenteria*. He waſted daily for want of nouriſhment; and, after his taking medicine for near three weeks without effect, I called one morning to ſee him; his brother ſaid, he believed it was in vain to perſevere, as there was no appearance of amendment, and begged I would not take the trouble to come for three or four days, and perhaps ſome change might take place. Next morning, I was informed he had died during the night. I have no doubt they either ſtrangled him, or put a period to his ſufferings by ſome other means, as I am convinced he might have lingered ſome weeks in the ſtate I ſaw him laſt. The Banyans pay 20 dollars for each funeral, whereas the Europeans only pay ten. The Banyans at Mocha are all regiſtered, and pay a poll-tax of two dollars and a half per head; and when a rich Banyan dies, in proportion to his ſuppoſed property, a fine is extorted from his heirs. A poll-tax of two dollars per man is alſo paid by the Jews; but the women and children are exempted. Neither Jews nor Muſſulmen pay any tax for funerals. It is not the cuſtom

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in this country to bury in coffins; but the body is wrapt in a cloth, and placed three or four feet below the surface of the earth. The rich have a small vault of brick built over the grave, which they usually plaster with chunam; but the poor are deposited without any mark of distinction. When the defunct is in that wretched state of poverty, that there is not property left to purchase a coarse cloth to wrap the body in, then Government, out of their great munificence, provide one. Only the nearest relatives attend the funeral; and they run at a dog-trot as fast as the bearers are able. When the deceased is a person of property, the bier is covered with a crimson-coloured pall. It is the custom to wash the body; and when they come to the burial place, they lay the corpse down, read a short prayer from the koran, and commit it to the earth, and conclude with another short prayer from the koran. This information was communicated by an Arab, as no European is permitted to be present, or even pass through their burial ground. When a European dies, they cannot have a grave dug without applying to the Doloch for leave, who sends two men for that purpose; they are paid two dollars for their trouble, besides the cradle, or bier, on which the body is carried; this they consider as a perquisite and always claim. I find, on enquiry, that travelling expences are nearly the same in this country as at the Minzilah *; that is, three or four comasshes for breakfast, and the same for a dinner. But there is another contribution for the Dolah of each district, which a deputy, who resides in every village, levies; that is, a quarter of a dollar for each traveller who has a camel or ass, and in proportion from persons on foot; this is for protection while passing through his district. As to efficacy, this is much the same as the amulet worn round the arm; notwithstanding the protection, you are certainly liable to be stript of your property, and to have your throat cut into the bargain: it is, properly speaking, no more than a tribute for permission to pass through the village, or district, where the dolah or his deputy resides; but such is the custom; and you must pay for the protection whether you want it or not.

* Place of entertainment.

The Pursuits of Architectural Innovation. No. L.

Malmsbury *continued.*

THE Abbey-church. Upon tracing the lines of its plan, I found the walls reduced to the nave, a few portions of the North and South transepts, and the South-East angle of the cloisters. If the information which I have received is correct, the three Western divisions of the nave and the choir were in a ruinous state some time previous to the demise of Henry VIII. A West front, therefore, was run up at that time in the third or Easternmost of the three divisions aforesaid; and an Eastern wall in the last division of the nave, or entrance under the great tower which divides the two transepts. These repairs bespeak the architecture of the period alluded to; an indifferent makeshift mode of work, as if the pious brotherhood had more than a bare surmise in concluding, that to rebuild the Western and Eastern extremities of the church in their former magnificent manner would be an ineffectual and useless undertaking. Anticipation whispered to them that their pride of art was near its fatal termination; general reverence, so long its fervent adorer, was turning to behold the Roman and Grecian styles that were advancing forward to begin the change which was so soon to take place in their National Architecture. In this way must we account for the present appearance of the West and East fronts, so unworthy the rest of the building, which we find was designed in the Saxon mode, when so many instances of the grand characteristic of this order, the semicircular arch, and that refined feature the Pointed-arch, seemed to maintain so powerful a contest which should gain the mastery of science: the latter species we know triumphed, and burst into an order constituted purely on its own native excellence; which in the 14th century stood confessed the glory of this land. The upper story of the building (that is, in the remains before us) evidently shews it was re-constructed in the reign of Edward III. as every particular of the work is in the most beauteous and perfect degree of the Pointed-arch manner. Some dressings in the like method have also been inserted into the windows, and other

other decorations, of the firſt ſtory.

The Weſt front is literally cut in twain, and the right-hand half ſtands in the beſt ſtate of preſervation, excepting its upper finiſhings. Hence our ſcrutiniſing eyes may take the moſt exact copies of every moulding and ornament, ſome of which are ſo ſharp in their parts, and ſo intelligible to minds leaning this way for inſtruction, that we muſt ſtill give new praiſe to infuſe delight, and new admonition to warn dilapidation. The upright is made out by five or more heights, in which are windows, arched receſſes, ſingle, or ſubdivided into three compartments. The pilaſters, architraves, and cornices, are covered with ornamental devices, diamonded, or diagonaled; and the moiety of the grand door of entrance in the centre is full of foliage and ſmall baſſorelievos of the moſt exquiſite ſculpture. Behind this ineſtimable *morceau* is ſeen the preſent facade; or, to ſpeak more in truth, the walled-up Weſt end of the church.

The South ſide of the church; where we are firſt attracted by the partial return of the enriched work of the Weſt front. The three firſt diviſions on this ſide are in ruins. The porch is compleat, which in its outer face is of ſimple work; but to tell of its interior embelliſhments, the taſk were too infinite for the limits of theſe eſſays. Suffice to ſay, that its ſecond archway is compoſed of many columns and arches, ſculptured on every part with ornaments and baſſorelievos, the latter illuſtrative of the principal ſubjects in the Old and New Teſtament. Many of theſe objects are yet undisfigured; and their merit, as ſpecimens of our antient ſculpture, embolden me to aſſert, that their deſign, diſpoſure, and drawing, are no way inferior to the moſt dear-purchaſed and highly-adulated marbles, that have yet been imported into this kingdom, either from Greece or Rome. At the interior extremity of the porch is a third archway, of leſs dimenſions than the former, yet having ſtill its ſhare of rich embelliſhments. On each ſide of this interior are large baſſorelievos, of many figures, peculiar in their attitudes and their ſeveral draperies. In leaving this porch, I muſt declare that it is one of the moſt capacious and nobly adorned works of the kind I have ever witneſſed. Continuing on the line of the firſt ſtory, we are to look at the original deſign of the edifice, and the Pointed-arch work there inſerted. The ſecond ſtory truly marks the Edwardian ſtyle, lofty in its uprights, charming in its proportions, and elegant in its arrangement and decorations. This part remains in its original order. To the left we next behold the ſad leavings of ſacrilegious dilapidation; for I cannot lay the ruinous ſtate of the North arch of the great tower to that decay which awaits all things, as the parts untouched by the mattock, ſuch as the columns, arches, and the facings of the walls, are as true in their perpendiculars, and as perfect in their mouldings and ſweeps, as when firſt left by thoſe who raiſed them. There are ſome remnants of the work of the choir hanging to the pier of the great arch here noticed.

The Eaſt end of the pile preſents an intire ruin, yet thoſe parts unhavocked, as obſerved above, are all in the beſt ſtate that can be imagined. Theſe uprights make out the interior of the Weſt ſide of the South tranſept, the Weſt arch of the great tower (walled up as the Eaſt end of the church before hinted), Eaſt end of the North aile of the nave, and the reſidue of the exterior wall of the Eaſt cloiſter.

The North ſide of the church takes in the North aſpect of the great tower (a ruin in like manner as the other parts ſpecified), and the nave, which in its conſtruction is ſimilar to the South ſide of the church, excepting that here is no porch; and within the fourth diviſion for the windows to the firſt ſtory there is a window of a magnificent turn introduced, in the ſtyle with the Edwardian work, conſtituting the upper ſtory, which ſtory is in uniſon with what has been done on the South ſide of the building.

In the interior of the church, on each ſide, the elevation compriſes the firſt ſtory, the galleries over it, and a ſecond ſtory containing the windows and groins, &c. To the firſt ſtory are maſſive ſingle columns ſupporting arches of a pointed form, and in the galleries the ſame ſort of ſingle columns ſupport ſemicircular arches. Notwithſtanding we may be ſtruck with the appearance of the Pointed-arch thus combined with the Saxon deſign, yet the minute parts of mouldings and ornaments are all in the characteriſtic taſte of the latter order. This one circumſtance, it is

is to be hoped, will convince the real Engliſh Antiquary that the Pointed-arch manner was no purloining from Gothic or Saracenic lands, but the caſual alteration of one geometrical figure to another; which, from its novel indication to our antient Architects, its high ſcientific demonſtration, and its ſuperior powers to reſiſt weight and all collateral preſſures, than what could be found in the ſemicircular arch, beyond a doubt duly weighed on their conſiderations; and, in proceſs of time, they ſtruck out that ſublime order which has for a century paſt been ſtigmatiſed by the name of *Gothic*. From the perſeverance of ſome of the faithful advocates for the Pointed manner as of Engliſh creation, the odious epithet *Gothic* is about to be cut off from its invidious uſurpation. At the ſame time, they ſolicit their fellow labourers in the ſtudy of Antiquity to adopt ſome more conſiſtent and honourable term, at once to give merit its juſt due, and reſtrain the malign attempts of thoſe who would conſign its glories to dark oblivion by a total diſuſe of any of its divine properties. In one of the diviſions of the galleries on the South ſide is a ſmall projecting incloſed ſeat. This accommodation, we may infer, was for the pious uſe of the abbot, after this part of the edifice was fitted up to celebrate the ſervice in: he having, on the removal of the choir, loſt ſo neceſſary a ſeclusion uſed by him on certain religious occaſions. This ſeat is maſoned after the ſame manner as ſeen in the preſent Weſt window. As the ſecond ſtory diſplays the Edwardian ſtyle, we need only remark, as on the exterior, that ſo proud a period of art loſt nothing of its majeſty by what we here behold of lofty windows, and aſcending groins; light, airy, and enchanting.

The church of Malmſbury (recollecting what I had premiſed, vol. LXXI. p. 1102,) is then that place of worſhip which had not been cleaned out, as was reported to me, for ten years before this my ſurvey. The accumulation of rubbiſh in the aiſles and pews was not only great, but offenſive. The paving in the South aiſle open to the graves; but in that diviſion to the Eaſt in the ſaid aiſle, where the tomb and ſtatue of king Athelſtan, the founder and patron of the church and town is ſet up, was all kind of lumber, and a fire engine. In ſhort, ſo much of diſregard to common decency in point of cleanlineſs in a Proteſtant church, I never before was obligated to bear witneſs to. Why do thoſe who now fatten on the good things which the Royal Founder left for charitable and holy purpoſes, ſo far forget the ſource from whence they ſpring? Has Gratitude loſt its meaning at Malmſbury? Elſe, ſurely, Athelſtan, thy pile and ſepulchral memorials would claim ſomething the reverſe of neglect and defilement. I may be told the exteriors of the firſt ſtories to the South and North aiſles in certain degrees have been lately new-faced at a very conſiderable expence; I allow it; I allow alſo, that the work is the beſt performance I have any where noted, when a faithful adherence was ordered to be made to the original deſign. But has attention been paid to the walls themſelves, the fractures in the groins, and to the ſtate of the roof? How is this to be anſwered? Without, is given a ſhew of repair; and within, all is inattention and decay.

On the South ſide of the church yard, there has been erected a ſmall gateway after a plan of the perſon who ſo praiſeworthily ſuperintended the partial reſtorations of the church; yet, in this inſtance of the gateway, he has dared architectural ſymmetry, or the features of the antient walls he had been working on, for he has given a circular arch to the gate, with pointed windows of the ſmalleſt dimenſions, and battlements of a proportion fitting one of the largeſt buildings that could be conſtructed. The *minutiæ* of parts are entirely in the modern way of common houſe-finiſhing. I mention this laſt object (in itſelf a paltry effort of art) to corroborate my various aſſertions, how adverſe profeſſional men are to follow our antient ſtyles of architecture with any degree of correctneſs, when left to their own *enlightened* genius to produce a new ſomething, or to innovate on thoſe ſtructures which are ſo unfortunate as to be reſigned to their diſcretion and fantaſtical *improvements*.

Ever willing to ſpeak of what good I may, in order to baniſh from our theme as much as poſſible of regret and reprehenſion, let me diſpoſe my readers to attend to an incident not wholly foreign to our eccleſiaſtical ſurvey. A female in the houſe for the reception of the poor and aged in this

place,

place, being at the point of death, requeſted as her laſt wiſh to be attended at her funeral by the choriſters of the church. Her deſire was complied with; and it was my chance, as I perambulated that evening the church yard, to ſee the melancholy proceſſion advance, accompanied by many perſons with lights in their hands, a ſolemn anthem being ſung during the mournful march. I followed the body into the church, and heard the ſervice read with more devotional fervour than is uſual with many of our clergy on ſuch occaſions. Other anthems made a part of the ſacred office. We then proceeded towards the grave, where, in the open air, the choriſters ſtill chanted their ſolemn ſtrains. The laſt ſentence of the clergyman pronounced, a concluding dirge ended this awful ceremony. I loſt much of that pain of thought, "we all muſt die." The tuneful ſtrain, and heavenly words conjoined, diſpelled at this time the fear of death! Shall I repeat, theſe obſequies were over the corpſe of a poor creature, a pariſh mendicant? Malmſbury, I honour you for this benevolent act, to calm the few fleeting moments that awaited on one ſo low in life's eſtate. May we all, at our utmoſt extremity, when parting from worldly ills, thus paſs away, by friends ſurrounded, and by angelic ſounds waſting our ſpirits to thoſe realms of joy and light which have no end!

An Architect.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *July* 7.

Elleſborough is ſituated at the foot of the Chiltern hills, about three miles from Wendover, in Buckinghamſhire. The firſt ſyllable of its name may probably be derived from the Saxon word *cald*, ſignifying old; and this conjecture receives additional ſtrength from its ſituation on the Roman military way called the Ikenild-ſtreet. The church is a handſome old building, conſiſting of a nave, chancel, and South aile, at the Weſt end of which is a ſquare tower embattled. The nave is divided from the aile by four pointed arches, and receives light from the ſame number of windows, which are large, and of elegant workmanſhip. The South aile contains a large mural monument, of variouſly-coloured marble, having the recumbent figure of a lady in the dreſs of Charles the Firſt's time, with a long Latin inſcription, expreſſing that it is erected to the memory of Dorothy Croke, but there is no date. The chancel is divided from the nave by a handſome pointed arch; the windows on the ſides being ſquare are evidently modern, but two circular-topped apertures at the altar appear to be of conſiderable antiquity. Againſt the South wall is an elegant monument to the memory of Sir John Ruſſel, father to the baronet of that name, whoſe death is noticed in your Obituary, p. 592; another to the memory of G. Wallis, rector, who died in 1666; and in the pavement is a flat ſtone to the memory of G. Hakewell.

Checquers, the antient and venerable manſion of the Ruſſels (who are lineally deſcended by the female ſide from Cromwell), is ſituated on a beautiful hill among the woods in this pariſh, and is now under a complete repair according to the deſign of the late poſſeſſor.

In the deſcription of Chalfont church, p. 487, l. 28, r. "*South* aile."

In anſwer to your correſpondent Scrutator, in the ſame page, permit me to ſay, that the tomb of Captain Tatterſell, oppoſite the door of the South chancel of Brightwelmſtone church, was, in October laſt, in very good condition, and the inſcription perfectly legible. H. S.

Mr. Urban, *July* 9.

The authenticity of the following *extempore* grace by the Rev. Samuel Weſley (father of John), formerly of Epworth, may be relied on. It is given on the authority of the late William Barnard, eſq. of Gainſborough, whoſe father, the preſerver of John from the fire of 1707, was preſent at the time it was ſpoken, at Temple Belwood, after dinner. Mr. P. at whoſe houſe they dined, was a ſtrange compound of avarice and oddity: many of his ſingularities are ſtill remembered.

"Thanks for this feaſt, for 'tis no leſs
Than eating manna in the wilderneſs;
Here meagre Famine bears controlleſs ſway,
And ever drives each fainting wretch away.
Yet here (O, how beyond a ſaint's belief!)
We 've ſeen the glories of a chine of beef;
Here chimnies ſmok'd which never ſmok'd before,
And we have din'd where we ſhall dine no more."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Baldock, July* 17.

THE quantity of honey produced laſt year with us was not near ſo large as in the ſummer 1800; for, in my own apiary, ſome of my hives yielded more than 30lb. of honey-combs apiece, and ſufficient was left to ſupport them the enſuing winter, indeed, more than they accumulated in the whole of laſt ſummer. This deficiency laſt year I impute wholly to the want of honey-dews, and not to the wetneſs of the ſeaſon for honey-gathering.

A correſpondent, p. 195, ſays, the honey-dew is the excrement of an inſect; but, I think, if he would take the trouble to examine the leaves of the oak, maple, ſycamore, and a great many others, he will often find them covered on their upper ſurface with a thick clammy juice, though not a ſingle inſect can be found upon them; and what farther proves it not be the production of an inſect is, that it is moſtly found upon the outer leaves of the trees, whereas, had it been the production of the aphides, we ſhould have found it on the under leaves, but the contrary is the fact; though there is honey-dew found upon the currant-trees, gooſberry-trees, and others, which is the very ſame the gentleman alludes to, and which the bees will collect, as I have obſerved, in bad ſeaſons. But their grand ſource for obtaining plenty of honey is from the firſt-mentioned cauſe, for when that fails then our hives turn out light. The weather moſt favourable to honey-dews is gloomy hot days, with bright cold nights; for the perſpirative matter which is brought forth by the heat of the day, not being evaporated owing to the want of ſunſhine, is by the cold of the night condenſed into a tranſparent ſaccharine ſubſtance, or honey-dew, which is found to corrode and deſtroy the external part of the leaf or plant by its acid and acrimonious quality, and thereby cauſing the mildew, which verifies the old ſaying, that good honey years are bad corn years. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 10.

VOLTAIRE'S epitaph (vol. LXX. p. 1032) was firſt publiſhed in pp. 182, 183, of vol. I. of the late excellent Mr. Jones's "Obſervations in a a Journey to Paris, &c. in 1776."

P. 1152, col. 2. It appears from the epitaph on Lord Audley, that your correſpondent in vol. XXXIX. p. 472, was not correct in his alteration of his Lordſhip's Chriſtian name, which had been rightly given in the preceding page 415. John, his ſurviving brother, erected the monument: Henry Stebbing, whoſe "mural tablet" is next noticed, died in 1763, "Chancellor of Sarum and Archdeacon of Wilts;" as your volume for that year teſtifies, in p. 46, col. 1. His eldeſt ſon, Henry, was in 1750 choſen preacher to the honourable ſociety of Gray's-Inn, upon the reſignation of his father, and died at his houſe there on Nov. 13, 1787, according to your volume for that year, pp. 1092, 1038. The death of his other ſon, Robert, occurs in p. 1299, col. 1. of your Obituary for 1800.

P. 1286, col. 1, l. 21, for "Bucks" read "Oxon." SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 15.

AN Œconomiſt, p. 539, is informed, that nothing more completely reſtores the colours of carpets than a pint of ox gall in a pail of water, to be applied with a mop. If the carpets are very dirty, ſoap-ſuds ſhould be firſt uſed, after beating them thoroughly.

In p. 496, it is ſtated erroneouſly that Lord Braybrooke is *maternally* deſcended from the Aldworths, of Stanlake, in Berkſhire. His father was of that family: and his mother was Mademoiſelle Calandine, of a reſpectable family at Geneva. The late Mr. Neville aſſumed that name upon the death of his uncle, Mr. Grey, of Billingbear, till which time Stanlake had been the chief reſidence of the Aldworth family. CAMILLA.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 8.

I SHALL be infinitely obliged to any of your correſpondents who can inform me, on what account King Edward III. ſo often made uſe of the type of a leopard on his coins, &c. Not only his Anglo-Gallic coins bear this impreſſion; but alſo his Engliſh half florin, which has lately been diſcovered with that type, as mentioned by Rymer in his Fœdera. Qu. Had it any alluſion to the town of Guienne?

BARRE CHARLES ROBERTS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 12.

"ANOTHER ARCHITECT," p. 494, is perfectly right in his conjectures

conjectures about the chapel and sepulchral memorial of the late Mr. Chiswell, at Debden, excepting that, instead of the "excessive rich *monuments*," he should have written *monument*: as only *one* object of that nature was set up to his name at the sum alluded to.

A FRIEND TO J. CARTER.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 20.

WITHIN a few days the advocates for Jacobin principles have had a complete triumph at Norwich, Hertford, and Nottingham, in the event of the elections held at each of those places for members to serve in the new parliament. The extraordinary proceedings at Nottingham (which will not surprize such of your readers as know that the Corporation is almost entirely composed of Dissenters,) will doubtless hereafter become a subject of examination before the proper tribunal. But the very respectable gentlemen who have been rejected at Norwich, and in the county of Hertford, have appealed from the decision of the electors in those places to the good sense, virtue, and patriotism, of every wise and honest man in England. The example which these events may give to the rest of the kingdom (as is observed in one of these appeals,) is much to be apprehended. To counteract the ill effects of such an example, and to repress the triumph of republicanism, by shewing by what means it has been obtained, and on what detestable principles it is founded, I trust you will preserve, in your valuable Miscellany, the final, spirited, and truly constitutional addresses of Mr. Windham, Mr. Frere, and Mr. Baker, to their late respective constituents. AN ANTI-JACOBIN.

"*To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen, and Freeholders, of the City of* NORWICH.

"Gentlemen; We trust it will not be thought the language of disappointment (we are sure it is not that of presumption), if we say that we regret the event of the late contest less on our own account, than with a view to the effects which it is likely to produce in this city, and the example which it gives to the kingdom at large. We have declared our opinion from the beginning—an opinion which our adversaries will be the last to dissent from—that this has been a great political contest; in which, we are now compelled to add, that victory rests entirely on their side. With a deduction made for the effects of money, and of those arts, which, though practised perhaps at all times, have in this city rarely been seen to the same extent, and in the same forms, as on the late occasion, the triumph of that system of politicks, which we can describe only by the name of Jacobin politicks, will in few instances be found to have been more complete. Those who know the state of parties in this city, with the characters of some of the principal actors and leaders, will be at no loss for proofs of this remark; and those who judge at a distance will require probably no other proofs than that which they will derive from the event itself. We have said, in a former address, and the assertion is in no degree contradicted by what has happened, that a great majority of the property and consequence of the city was on our side. We fear that that consequence has suffered itself to be defeated and overborne precisely by the same means, which we have seen lead to the destruction of great states and empires (we hope from our hearts that others may not be exposed to equal danger)—by the supineness of long-established power, and by the want of estimating truly, and in time, the effect of those arts now employed systematically for the overthrow of establishments of every kind.

"In this view of things it would not be respect, it would be presumption in us, if we were to dwell on our own individual losses, and the concern which we must feel at being deprived of an honour, which one of us had so long enjoyed, and which we had both so eagerly solicited. What we *may* be allowed to regret (and no terms can be too strong to do justice to our feelings in that respect,) is the separation from those friends whose virtues, publick and private, have long endeared our situation to us, and who never gave stronger proofs of those virtues, or did more to render separation painful, than at the moment when it was about to take place. In one view, we trust, we shall *not* be separated from them: we still hope to preserve the connexion of private friendship; as undoubtedly no time will ever efface from our minds the memory of what we have owed to their kindness. Never were persons supported in a cause by more ardent, honourable, and disinterested zeal, or by those of whose support they might be more proud. This must be our consolation (and a great and efficacious one it is) under our present disappointment. With this impression upon our minds, with the liveliest sense of gratitude to our friends, and with the best wishes for the prosperity of the city of Norwich, we have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient, and faithful humble servants, W. WINDHAM,

J. FRERE."

*** *From want of room, we are compelled to defer Mr.* BAKER'S *address till next month.*

114. *The History of the* Roman *Wall, which croſſes the Iſland of* Britain, *from the* German *Ocean to the* Iriſh *Sea. Deſcribing its antient State, and its Appearance in the Year* 1801. *By* W. Hutton, *F. A. S. S.*

"You can never bring in a WALL — what ſay you, Bottom?" SHAKSPEARE.

WE have received much pleaſure in reviewing former topographical works of this writer, who keeps up the ball of curioſity and narrative to the laſt.

"Having had the pleaſure of ſeeing many antiques of various ages and people, it naturally excited a deſire of proceeding in farther reſearch; and the eye, unſatisfied with ſeeing, induced a wiſh to ſee the greateſt of all the curioſities left us by the Romans, THE WALL; the wonderful and united works of Agricola, Hadrian, and Severus."....."What aſtoniſhment muſt ariſe at the ſight of the grandeſt production of Art in the whole iſland! the united work of a Commander in Chief and two Emperors, aſſiſted by three powerful armies, and aided by a long ſeries of years!".....I conſulted all the authors I could procure; which ſtrengthened deſire. But I found they were only echoes to each other. Many have written upon the ſubject; but I could diſcover that very few had even ſeen it, and not a ſoul had penetrated from one end to the other. Beſides, if thoſe who paid a tranſient viſit choſe to *ride*, they could not be minute obſervers. Poor Camden travelled it till he was frightened, ran away, and wrote haſtily. Horſley was weary, and retreated; but wrote more correct. The judicious Warburton, whom I regard for his veracity, rode on, deſiſted, and then remarked, 'He believed he had trod upon ground which no foot had ever trodden ſince the Romans.' He alſo tranſcribes Horſley, whom Mr. Gough profeſſes to follow. I envied the people in the neighbourhood of the Wall, though I knew they valued it no more than the ſoil on which it ſtood. I wiſhed to converſe with an intelligent reſident, but never ſaw one. I determined to ſpend a month, and fifty guineas, in minutely examining the relicks of this firſt of wonders; began to form my plan of operations, and wrote my ſentiments to an eminent printer in London, for whom I have a ſingular regard; but, receiving no anſwer, I gave up the deſign, and, as I thought, for ever; deſtroyed my remarks, cloſed with regret all my books of intelligence, and never durſt open them, leſt it ſhould revive a ſtrong inclination, which I could not gratify. About four years elapſed, when my family agreed with a gentleman and his lady to viſit the Lakes. They enliſted me of the party, in which they found no difficulty, becauſe the temptation lay in the neighbourhood of that wonder which had long engaged my ideas*. I have given a ſhort ſketch of my approach to this famous bulwark; have deſcribed it as it appears in the preſent day, and ſtated my return. Perhaps I am the firſt man that ever travelled the whole length of this Wall, and probably the laſt that ever will attempt it. Who then will ſay, he has, like me, travelled it twice! Old people are much inclined to accuſe youth of their follies; but on this head ſilence will become me, leſt I ſhould be aſked, "What can exceed the folly of that man, who, at ſeventy-eight, walked ſix hundred miles to ſee a ſhattered Wall!" *Preface.*

"This firſt, and moſt remarkable piece of Antiquity in the whole iſland is known by ſeveral names, ſome of them erroneous. It bore that of *Agricola*, which is now loſt. *The Picts Wall*; but this ſeems inconſiſtent, for they had no concern with the Wall, except to pull it down; and I think it ſhould rather bear the name of the man who built it up. Sometimes *Hadrian's Wall*; but I cannot ſee why a bank of earth ſhould bear the name of a *Wall*. Our idea of a wall comprehends an erection of brick or ſtone. Perhaps Hadrian's *Bank* would be more in character, as agreeing with the materials of which it is compoſed. *Severus's Wall* is more proper, becauſe he erected the ſtone wall, part of which is remaining. It is often called *The Roman Wall*, and, by way of pre-eminence, *The Wall.*

* "Thirteen months elapſed after we had reſolved upon our journey, when our friends declined the adventure; but we, having fed upon the imaginary but delightful repaſt, could not relinquiſh it. I procured for myſelf the excluſive privilege of *walking*, which, of all the modes of travelling, I prefer. My daughter rode behind her ſervant; and we agreed not to impede each other on the way, but meet at certain inns, for refreſhment and reſt. I was dreſſed in black, a kind of religious travelling-warrant, but diveſted of aſſuming airs; and had a budget of the ſame colour and materials, much like a dragoon's cartridge-box, or poſtman's letter-pouch, in which were depoſited the maps of Cumberland, Northumberland, and the Wall, with its appendages; all three taken out of Gough's edition of the *Britannia*; alſo, Warburton's map of the Wall, with my own remarks, &c. To this little pocket I faſtened with a ſtrap an umbrella in a green caſe, for I was not likely to have a ſix weeks tour without wet, and ſlung it over that ſhoulder which was the leaſt tired. And now, July the 4th, 1801, we began our march." (pp. 107—109.)

Wall. That *man* is born a ſavage, there needs no other proof than Severus's Wall. It characterizes two nations as robbers and murderers. Nineteen in twenty of our race ſuſtain half this character during life. Some individuals correct the crude paſſions, adhere to juſtice, and avoid whatever is worthy of blame." (pp. 1, 2, 3)

"Our old hiſtorians always term the Scots *Barbarians:* to this I aſſent. They ſurpriſed the innocent, murdered them, laid waſte their country, took the property, and *left the place.* Allow me, without the aid of Dr. Johnſon, to illuſtrate the word *Barbarian.* Julius Cæſar, Agricola, Antonine, Severus, &c. went one ſtep farther than the Scots; they ſurpriſed, murdered, plundered, and *kept poſſeſſion.* Our venerable anceſtors too, the Saxons, Danes, and Normans, who came over in ſwarms, butchered, robbed, and poſſeſſed; although they had no more right than I have to your coat. Whoever deprives an unoffending man of his right, comes under this word. It follows, no war can be juſtified but that of defence. It is an old remark, that "idleneſs is introductive of miſchief." The *Picts,* now Highlanders, confirm this remark. Strangers to commerce, to the arts, and, from the barrenneſs of the country, almoſt to agriculture, they led a life of indolence. Their chief avocations were hunting, baſking in the ſun, procuring fuel from the heath, and fiſh from the water. In ſome of theſe, the women bore a part. Idleneſs of body promotes idleneſs of mind. They were ſavage, voracious, domineering, except to their chiefs, who were as ſavage as themſelves, but to them they paid implicit obedience. Servility is the attendant upon a mind debaſed. Men thus ſituated muſt feel the effects of want. Nature and neceſſity made them courageous. At the beck of the chief they entered the Lowlands, which they ſometimes robbed; but oftener joined the inhabitants in partnerſhip, and penetrated the borders between Scotland and England; and, when not oppoſed, killed, burnt, and pilfered, at pleaſure; then returned, ſinging in Erſe, their native tongue. While the Britons were ſupine, or quarreling with each other, or while their power was withdrawn from the frontiers, and employed againſt other enemies, the Scots and Picts made their inroads. Booty was the word; but this could not be had without blood. This aſtoniſhing rampart, the production of three eminent perſons, and at three different periods, was deſigned to remedy the miſchiefs deſcribed." (pp. 7—10.)

"The Wall was about eight feet thick, and twelve high, to the battlements, which roſe about four more; ſo that, viewed in profile, it would appear much like a chair, the main part forming the ſeat, and the embattled part the back. At the foot of the Wall, on the North, a ditch ran parallel." (p. 22.)

On its length, 70 miles, were 18 *ſtations,* or *cities,* 81 *caſtles,* called by the country-people, from their diſtance, *Mile* caſtles, about four between every ſtation; and about 330 *turrets,* or watch-towers, at the diſtance of about 308 yards each. The time employed in finiſhing theſe united and almoſt immortal works it is impoſſible to tell; nor could they be completed for ſo ſmall a ſum as 100 millions of our preſent money, excluſive of the land they occupy, which is more than 5 ſquare miles, or 3000 acres. Conſtantine (not the *Great)* firſt neglected it, and the Picts broke in. In the reign of Theodoſius the Romans withdrew from Britain, A. D. 402; and the Wall, after having remained in perfection 200 years, went to decay, and was never after effectually repaired. Some good ſtories, and ſuitable obſervations on them, are told of the ſtate of the border, and the *debatable* ground in ſucceeding times, till the latter was divided between the two nations, 1549.

"Had there been no other argument for a Union between the two kingdoms, the blood which cried from the borders was ſufficient. Much has been ſaid, both for and againſt it; but one ſhort remark will decide the queſtion. If the members of a vaſt family are obliged to reſide together, whether is it better to live upon equality, and in harmony, promoting each other's intereſt, or, each to do the other all the miſchief in their power? It may be ſaid, 'the Scots loſt their ſovereignty.' They did, juſt as a little tradeſman loſes *bit,* who, having purſued his buſineſs upon his own account, with ſmall gains, enters into partnerſhip with a greater, and multiplies his accumulations tenfold." (pp. 93, 94.)

"Thus we have wandered through the long ſeries of 1500 years; have ſeen the riſe, meridian, and fall, of the grandeſt work ever produced by European hands; have obſerved, with a melancholy eye, the depraved ſtate of human nature, the defection of law, of the power to protect, and the inſtability of property; but, with a ſmile, have ſeen the termination of a quarrel which had continued fifty generations. This ſhort inference may be drawn from the whole: that protection on one ſide, and liberty and obedience on the other, are the foundations of all juſt government." (pp. 103, 104.)

Of *Liverpool* Mr. H. obſerves, that "the *ſtreet* is crowded with ſhipping; the

the ſtile of buſineſs is amazing, and is enough to ruin Briſtol and eclipſe London." (p. 122.)—At *Heyſham*,

"Upon the crown of a rock, joining the church-yard, is a flat, thirty yards diameter, which precipitates into the ſea, where ſtand the remains of a chapel. In this repoſitory of the dead was taken up a ſtone coffin, which now lies above ground, and ſeems to fit a corpſe five feet ten, and to have ſtood the teſt of a thouſand years. A hollow is cut in the hard grit, for the head, neck, ſhoulders, &c. Upon this bare rock is a level part, ſix yards by three and a half, in which have been cut ſix hollows, or coffins, in a row, in the form of the human body, about twelve inches deep, with a groove round each, to admit a lid. This was probably the depoſitary of one family, who, inſtead of *ſinking*, may be ſaid to *riſe* into the grave. The Weſt ſide of this rock is waſhed by the waves, and elevated about fifty feet above them. Theſe receptacles of the dead look like half a dozen mummies, in rank." (pp. 130, 131.)

Receptacles muſt be like *catacombs*, and the bodies in them like *mummies*.

The paſſage 8 miles over the *Kent* ſands (p. 132—139) is truly intereſting; alſo, the deſcription of *Windermere* (p. 141—146.)

At Penrith the father and daughter parted, he for the Wall, ſhe for the Lakes. Antiquaries as we are, we wiſh they had kept together.

A mile from *Shewenſhields* is the famous *Buſy Gap*, about 29 miles from Newcaſtle, ſo called from the frequency of the Picts and Scots breaking through this gap, and ſurpriſing the Romans and Britons, and afterwards of the Moſs troopers; "a break in the mountain over which the Wall ran, now filled up by a common field-gate, two yards and an half wide." The feats of the Moſs troopers have been greatly exaggerated; but "a more dreary country than this can ſcarcely be conceived. I do not wonder it ſhocked Camden. The country itſelf would frighten him, without the troopers." (p. 229.)

"The ſtation *Borcovicus*, now *Houſe Steads*, is much elevated; declines to the South; the ramparts are plain. A very large Suburb ſeems to have been added to this populous City, now reduced to one ſolitary houſe; the whole about fifteen acres. The curious obſerver, I believe, may count twenty ſtreets. The population, perhaps, could not be leſs than two or three thouſand ſouls. From the melancholy relicks on the ſpot, it muſt have been graced with ſome elegant buildings. A Temple, no doubt, was one. I ſaw the ſquare baſe of a large pillar, with a circular ſhaft proceeding from it, fourteen inches in diameter, curiouſly moulded. Another, of a different form, with a ſquare ſhaft eighteen inches diameter; noble remains of fifteen hundred years! which loudly declare the days of antient ſplendour. The Caſtle ſtood at the corner, North-weſt, within the Station; was itſelf moated round, as were alſo the Station and the Suburbs, ſeparately. Joining the Wall, within, are the remains of a Court of Juſtice, about twelve yards long and ſix wide. In the Weſt corner was the judge's ſeat, ſix feet in diameter, and quoined with ſtone, ten courſes of which remain. It is not eaſy to ſurvey theſe important ruins without a ſigh; a place once of the greateſt activity, but now a ſolitary deſert; inſtead of the human voice, is heard nothing but the winds. In the farm-houſe, down in the valley, the jamb which ſupports the mantle-tree is one ſolid ſtone, four feet high, two broad, and one thick, complete as in the day the workman left it, as in the plate annexed; which may alſo be found in Warburton's Hiſtory of the Wall, plate III. p. 60; and in Gough's improved edition of Camden's *Britannia*, vol. III. plate xvii. p. 245. There are alſo many curious figures, all Roman, in this Station." (pp. 235—237.)

"At *Bradley-hall*, a ſingle farm-houſe, I conſider myſelf in the middle of the kingdom, between the German Ocean and the Iriſh Sea; conſequently, upon the moſt elevated ground between both, and diſtant, in a ſtrait line, by land, about fifty miles from each. We muſt allow, from the convexity of the globe, a riſe of one hundred and fifty yards; and the mountain on which I ſtand will perhaps give a riſe of forty more. It follows, I am elevated one hundred and ninety yards above the ſea. The proſpects are not grand, but extenſive, and rather aweful." (p. 240.)

"The works at *Cambeck* fort, the antient *Petriana*, are wholly gone; for a gentleman, who, like other 'wiſe men from the Eaſt,' had acquired a fortune in India, recently purchaſed the eſtate on which this caſtle ſtood for 130,000l. ſtocked up the foundations, and erected a noble houſe on the ſpot. Other Stations preſerve the ruins, but this only the name, and is the firſt which has been ſacrificed to modern taſte." (p. 271.)

"Upon the ſpot of Edward the Third's departure at *Burgh*, Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk, proprietor of the land, erected a monument 28 feet high, 1685, declaring the event in Latin. Time and the weather have reduced this monument, and the fragments now lie round the ſpot. Lord Lonſdale is proprietor of the eſtate by exchange of property with the Duke, and, I was informed,

informed, had promiſed to erect another, which the country wait for, or would erect it themſelves. Edward's bowels are ſaid to have been interred in the church." (p. 297.)

Mr. Hutton "croſſed the kingdom twice, under a burning ſun, and without a drop of rain, in ſeven days and ſix hours." (p. 312.) When he returned homeward, he was thoroughly drenched.

"By eaſy marches I arrived at Birmingham Aug. 7, 1801; after a loſs, by perſpiration, of one ſtone of animal weight; an expenditure of forty guineas, a lapſe of thirty-five days, and a walk of ſix hundred and one miles. As ſo long and ſolitary a journey on foot was, perhaps, never wantonly performed by a man of ſeventy-eight, it excited the curioſity of the town, which cauſed me frequently to be ſtopped in the ſtreet to aſcertain the fact. I ſhall, 'to ſatisfy all whom it may concern,' give the journal of the day, in the following table." (pp. 339, 340.)

1801.	Slept at	Miles.	Add.	Tot.
July 4, Sat.	Lichfield			16
5, Sun.	Stone			22
6, M.	Hulmes Chapel			25
7, Tu.	Warrington	18	1	19
8, W.	Liverpool	18	3	21
9, Th.	Ditto			
10, F.	Tarlton			21
11, Sat.	Garſtang			21
12, Sun.	Hayſham	17	3	20
13, M.	Ditto			
14, Tu.	Heſt Bank			6
15, W.	Newby Bridge	18	1	19
16, Th.	Ambleſide	15	1	16
17, F.	Penrith			25
18, Sat.	Stanwix	20	1	21
19, Sun.	Burgh (return from Boulneſs)			22
20, M.	High Wallton			15
21, Tu.	Twice Brewed			14
22, W.	Harlow Hill			22
23, Th.	Newcaſtle	17	1 re-turn	18 22
24, F.	Walwick Cheſters			18
25, Sat.	Glyn Velt			28
26, Sun.	Heſketh			19
27, M.	Shap			20
28, Tu.	Burton			9
29, W.	Weſt Bank			
30, Th.	Ditto			
31, F.	Ditto		3	3
Aug. 1, Sat.	Ditto			
2, Sun.	Preſton	25	1	26
3, M.	Wigan			17
4, Tu.	Knutsford			25
5, W.	Newcaſtle under Line			24
6, Th.	Wolſley Bridge			21
7, F.	Saltley, near Birmingham			26
				601

"I have treated but little of Roman inſcriptions, or of Legions, and Cohorts, for ſeveral reaſons. They are all totally vaniſhed from the Wall and Stations where they were placed. Some few have been preſerved by the connoiſſeur, in duſty lumber-rooms, which ſeldom ſee light; but more are converted into ſlabs, ſteps, and lintels, others for viler purpoſes; but all neglected, and many more deſtroyed. The few that remain are nearly obliterated; and, were they not, they are written in half-characters, and in Latin, not eaſy to underſtand; and, being unacquainted with the Latin tongue, it might ſeem preſumption in me to attempt it. Beſides, with what ſucceſs could I explain that about which the Learned themſelves differ? And, if they could be explained, what do they amount to? only that ſuch a regiment or company reſided in a certain place, when all are equally unknown; and, to the generality of readers, nothing is more dry. When he has laboured through a parcel of miſerable letters, what is he the wiſer? I allow, a ſtone of ſuch antiquity becomes a curioſity; but a piece of antiquity, when not underſtood, ſinks in value; and ſtill more, if not of moment. The hungry enquirer, who can reliſh a dry huſk, may find in Warburton all which have been diſcovered in latter ages, to the number of one hundred and fifty-two; alſo in my friend Mr. Gough's edition of Camden's *Britannia*. I deſign this work a preſent to a bookſeller. As it will be cheap to him, I wiſh it cheap to the purchaſer. I would have it ſweet as the apple; but, if I load it with parings, like putting garlick into his repaſt, it will ſwell the book, the price, and the diſguſt." (pp. 323—325.) [ſo;

"Thus hath he, WALL, his part diſcharged
And, being done, thus WALL away doth go."

SHAKSPEARE.

115. Anguis in Herba. *A Sketch of the true Character of the Church of* England, *and her Clergy, as a Caveat againſt the Miſconſtruction of artful, and the Miſconception of weak Men, on the Subject of a Bill about to be brought into Parliament for the Reviſal of certain Statutes concerning Non-reſidence, &c. &c. By* James Hook*, *M.A. F.S.A.*

THE object of this excellent pamphlet, inſcribed by the author to "the ſober Senſe of his Country," is, to expoſe the deſigns of the Methodiſts, who, under the diſguiſe of *Evangelical* preachers, are labouring to undermine the Church of England, and of Infidels and avowed Jacobins, who labour equally to plunder it, each availing it-

* Son of the celebrated muſical compoſer; ſon-in-law to Sir Walter Farquhar; and ſucceſſor to the Rev. Sambrook Ruſſell, at Sudington, co. Leiceſter, and lately preſented to Epworth, co. Lincoln. EDIT.

ſelf

ſelf of the clamours and machinations of the other. The author avows himſelf "what it is faſhionable to term a prejudiced man, a preacher of the Goſpel and a Monarchiſt; that he looks upon the Proteſtant faith, as eſtabliſhed in England, to be the pureſt worſhip on earth; that he eſteems the Conſtitution of England the beſt of all poſſible conſtitutions; that he regards Jacobiniſm with execration, modern Republicaniſm with contempt, and French politicks with diſtruſt; that he views the wavering believer with Chriſtian pity, but the corrupting infidel with horror." Though he diſapproves and condemns lukewarmneſs on any ſubject of great intereſt or moment, he admits that the forbearance of the Clergy in theſe latter will ever reflect the higheſt credit on them as miniſters of the Goſpel: When the repeal of the Teſt Act was generally agitated, did a ſingle meeting of that body take place? did an individual line iſſue from the pen of a Churchman? He anſwers, No. Has any declaration, any attempt to bias the public judgment, appeared on the part of the Church? No.

"I wiſh, however, to be underſtood as by no means applying theſe obſervations to the Diſſenters or ſectaries of other denominations, excluſively or generally. Not generally; for, though a few intereſted zealots among them have been active and indefatigable in their efforts againſt the Eſtabliſhed Church, I am not ſo prejudiced a being as to attach the criminality or ingratitude of a ſmall proportion of the body to the body at large, which boaſts many loyal, virtuous, and uſeful members of the community. Not excluſively; for, though the cauſe is made a common one againſt a common enemy (our Church), the means, plans, and hopes of the Jacobin are very eſſentially different from thoſe of the Diſſenting party. The one, by an over zeal for its own intereſts, would ſupplant the Eſtabliſhment to promote its own Church; the other would overthrow all churches. Religion may be adopted as a veil in the firſt inſtance; but avowed Infidelity is admitted by the latter." (p. 16.)

"Among the men of talents who have ranged themſelves on the ſide of Oppoſition, I have to notice a writer who has made his appearance within theſe laſt two months *. His name is utterly unknown to me †; his manners, however, are urbane; and his ſtyle, ſuch as it is, entitled to every reſpect and attention, even from thoſe who differ in opinion from him. I nevertheleſs could wiſh that he had employed the hours that muſt neceſſarily have been devoted to an octavo volume of near 400 pages in a work of more general utility, and of a leſs inflammatory tendency. For his work I yield him all credit; to the approval of his matter I cannot ſo readily ſubſcribe. He has varied the language, and refined the diction; but at the ſame time it muſt be confeſſed he has very cloſely purſued the ſpirit and beat of a *Preſbyterian ſon of the Church* who wrote about the middle of the laſt century ‡, with ſome novelties of his own. After having, by his *fiat*, diſpoſſeſſed every pluraliſt, and enforced indiſcriminate reſidence, he ſtigmatizes, though he would appear the champion of, the order of curates; he deplores the inſufficiency and inadequacy of their ſtipends to their labours; but in the ſame breath divides them by ſo palpable a line from their beneficed brethren, that they might fairly be miſtaken for a different ſect. Surely, in the eagerneſs of his zeal, he forgets that the curate has received as regular an education, has produced to the biſhop as well-certified teſtimonials, and (if he be a prieſt) has been admitted into the boſom of the Church under the ſame form as his neighbour the vicar or rector—as our metropolitan himſelf. Nay, farther, if he take all the beneficed clergymen of the Eſtabliſhment, the dignitaries of the Church, and the biſhops at their head, I verily believe he will find (with very few exceptions) that they have all, at one period of their lives, ſerved the office of curate; and yet, were any foreigner, ignorant of the nature of our Church polity, to peruſe the treatiſe before us, he muſt neceſſarily conclude the office of curate to be at leaſt like that of the early deacons, a ſort of attendant in the temple and upon the ſuperior clergy, whoſe humbleneſs may be ſuited to his employment, but who could never be preferred to the ſacred office of reading or preaching the word of God." (p. 17—19.)

* "*The Neceſſity of the Abolition of Pluralities and Non-reſidence*, &c.;" which our Obſerver ſhall here review for us. EDIT.

† Report gives it to ſome of the ſchool of PARR. EDIT.

‡ "Pluralities indefenſible," &c. "A moſt ſevere and illiberal attack on our Church Eſtabliſhment, and a violent Philippick, in particular, againſt Commendams, Pluralities, Non-reſidence, &c. But, as a glorious feather in the cap of party-conſiſtency, this high-flown and immaculate reformer, when diſcovered, proved to be a man who, though in poſſeſſion of a benefice with cure of ſouls, had never reſided on it, or performed any part of his miniſterial office, for 20 years! He had reaſon, indeed, to complain of the laxneſs of our Church diſcipline! and the lenity of his Diocеſan met with a very juſt reproof: *Tibi exemplo, ſatis ſum.*"

The

The author ſtates that poverty is the cauſe of that catalogue of evils which he has enumerated; again he maintains that the curate is, *ex officio*, poor and dependant. *Ergo*—what? the curate is neceſſarily ignorant, ſervile, and incapable of enforcing the precepts of the Goſpel.

"Let my *negatur* then prove *me* the real ſupporter of that reſpectable claſs of men, by denying that ſuch a deduction is juſt, or founded in fact; and I have no heſitation in affirming that (independent of thoſe higher powers who have paſſed through the *poverty-ſtricken* order of a curacy, to whom he will not deny *all* merit or talent) every principle which is deemed requiſite in the clerical character is to be found in the body of curates. Many have proved themſelves, in the more public capacity of authors, to be men of no mean attainments; more have rendered themſelves reſpected, by their piety and well-regulated conduct in their parochial duties; and few have ever been held forth as degrading themſelves from the rank of gentlemen, or as unprofitable brothers of a "*choſen generation and a royal prieſthood.*" (p. 21.)

To the objection, that many benefices have been ſo conſiderably augmented by Queen Anne's bounty as to become a competent ſubſiſtence for reſident miniſters, Dr. Warner, in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, will anſwer, that it would require 500 years to raiſe every living to 60l. by the operation of the royal bounty. (p. 23.)

By incloſure many livings have unqueſtionably been augmented, but not in a ſufficient ratio to affect the whole as a body, or to produce that alteration in the ſtate of the Church which objectors ſuppoſe ſhould neceſſarily be the caſe.

It will not be objected that Pluralities obtain at this time to the ſame exceſs as they did at or after the Reformation.

"The laſt ſtruggle at the Revolution has finiſhed the work which the Reformation began; and the controverſies and perſecutions for opinions, which diſgraced the Church for ſo many centuries, have at length given way to general toleration and a ſyſtem of liberality unknown to other ages, and unpractiſed by other nations. How deplorable a circumſtance then is it, when at length in the haven, and ſecured from the horrors of the tempeſt, that land-ſqualls and eddies ſhould burſt forth to derange our veſſel, and blaſt the advantages of a long, perilous, and laborious voyage! I cannot indeed ſufficiently expreſs my regret, and, I muſt add, my indignation, at the ingratitude of thoſe who, left to purſue their own tenets as they pleaſe, would infringe upon the eſtabliſhed religion of the land, and undermine the very power which tolerates and protects them. If they were men of principle, however impelled by their zeal to propagate particular doctrines and opinions, the fatal effects of this intemperate ardour, which has drawn the blood of ſo many thouſands of our brave predeceſſors, would ſurely check them in their wild career. But, ſo far from this, they have ſtooped to means which Religion muſt bluſh to think on; and, joining the hoſt of infidel and atheiſtical revolutioniſts, are content to tamper with avowed licentiouſneſs in order to ſupport a deſperate cauſe." (p. 36.)

We add our regret, that not only ſectaries but miniſters of the Eſtabliſhment itſelf have ſuffered themſelves to be infected with this revolutionary ſpirit; and, while they eat the bread of the Eſtabliſhment, which is too often their inducement to enter into its pale, neglect its duties, and deſert its doctrines, adopting a heterogeneous mixture of principles as conveniency and caprice impel them.

"Hume, ſpeaking of the zealots of Queen Elizabeth's time, ſays, 'they harboured a great antipathy to the Epiſcopal order, and to the whole Liturgy, and were obliged, therefore, to conceal, in a great meaſure, their ſentiments, which would have been regarded as highly audacious and criminal; and they confined their *avowed objection* to the ſurplice, the confirmation of children, &c.' So, in our day, not daring abſolutely to talk of overthrowing the Epiſcopacy or our eſtabliſhed forms, they are content with aſperſing the Clergy in a circuitous manner, and pointing out ſome high-coloured abuſes, as their *avowed objections*; and, whilſt they mean *Delenda Carthago*, whine out, in hypocritical lamentations, *Emenda! Emenda!* Your commendams, pluralities, and non-reſidence, are ſtains and blots upon your Church. I have claſſed our opponents, firſt, as bigots; ſecondly, as infidels; a ſtrange incongruity, but, nevertheleſs, indiſputably correct in point of fact. There is, however, a third claſs, who are equally injurious to the cauſe of Religion and the peaceable conduct of our Eſtabliſhment; I mean thoſe who, having contemplated ſome imaginary perfection in their ſtudies, ſtumble upon one of theſe ſectarian productions, and, diſguſted with the glowing portrait of Epiſcopal corruptions, Church errors, faulty diſcipline, and the delinquency of our Prelacy and Preſbytery, ſit down, glowing from their reflections, and fired with public ſpirit, to expoſe and hold up

to

to contempt the Church, its functionaries, and adherents. This third class may be exempted from the charge of want of principle; but, by admitting false data, their conclusions are distorted, through the medium of as false enthusiasm, and a spurious sort of zeal." (p. 38.)

"As so much has been urged with respect to original intention in the foundations of endowments, and upon the primitive system of parochial institutions, it will not be amiss to enquire a little into the cause and origin of Plurality, so grossly perverted in succeeding time. Before the Clergy quitted their conventual state and religious communities, or became parochial residents on their benefices, a perfect (or nearly so) equality obtained among them; little or no distinction was observed. The revenues of each Church were paid in to a general exchequer of the diocese; and the stipends or allowances to each parochial officiary equally distributed. But this custom soon fell into disuse; and, when the priests came to maintain themselves upon the produce and profits arising out of their individual benefices, that inequality of endowment which has existed to the present hour immediately took place. The extent and boundaries of the parishes depended upon the property of the first founders of the Church, and varied, necessarily, with their possessions; some embraced a very large territory; whilst others were confined to a mere hamlet. This naturally produced a sensation of discontent in the minds of those who were appointed to the inferior endowments, and as naturally awakened a desire in them to obtain redress or remuneration for this evident though unavoidable injustice. Injustice it must be acknowledged in the first instance; for, where a community of interests, and, in some degree, of talents, had existed, so disproportionate an allotment could not in equity be defended. No reason, no pretext can evade the charge, though we may admit it was in a great measure unavoidable. If our modern reformers will but concede this (and, for my part, I do not see how they can do otherwise), they must admit that a remedy (whatever that might afterwards turn out to be) was justifiable, nay, founded in strict justice. That remedy then was most clearly PLURALITY—the annexing a living within a certain distance of that already possessed, and the rendering two benefices, under certain restrictions, tenable with each other. This was the cause and origin of the long-deprecated evil; and are we, because the indulgence was afterwards carried to an unwarrantable height, and engendered corruptions by holding out temptations to men of inordinate or ambitious views, to pull down the custom, which, truly purged of its excess, in its reformed, in its primitive restored state (which it may now fairly be esteemed), and deprive the Church of the power of rewarding merit or piety, or dispensing, in its wisdom, those benefits to whom she may owe her brightest ornaments? Justice would be violated by the abolition of pluralities, restricted by the wholesome regulations which obtain in the present practice of the Church of England. It might, it is true, be better to have an original good than a remedy for the loss of it. A more equal valuation of church-livings may, for aught I can urge to the contrary, be desirable; but, in the present matured state of the Establishment, that is impracticable, and more particularly since the spoliation of the church-revenues by Henry VIII. But surely we are not called upon, on this account, to shut our eyes and ears to the claims of Equity. *Malum bene positum non est temere removendum.* The removal of a *decidad* evil requires caution; and, though a State maxim, applies equally to the government of the Church, to which it is unalienably allied; but, where the evil is doubtful, and the consequences of its removal still more so, our caution should be doubled." (pp. 47—49.)

"The Church of England, as a great exception to a general rule, indebted to the pious zeal of some great and principled reformers, found her equilibrium without ever having been overbalanced. Nor can I be led to think those men sincere who cry out against some few indulgences and dispensations as if the whole system were corrupt, and would deny to the preachers of the Gospel those marks of preference and distinction which tend to excite emulation, and draw forth their talents and exertions, and which are enjoyed by men in every other profession and pursuit of life. The revenues of the Church are not sufficient for the decent maintenance of her clergy, as, by the computation of their equal distribution, is easy to be ascertained *. Oppressive laws are in force against the Clergy; and, though enacted to oppose corruptions in former periods, they have been permitted to remain unrepealed to the present day." (p. 53.)

To the charge of Non-residence our author replies, that, "as a general rule, it would indeed degrade the Church; as an exception †, it must be admitted, and, under certain restrictions, can never, I should conceive, be done away." (p. 54.)

* "An equalization of the church-revenues would not produce, to every beneficiary, 100*l.* annually."

† "Such are, the want of parsonage-houses, and unwholesome situations." (p. 55.)

"Let

"Let the reform begin by reſtoring to the Church her juſt rights and poſſeſſions; and, when her revenues are no longer in lay-hands, let the reformer exclaim upon the heinouſneſs of pluralities and non-reſidence, and the corrupt practices of our Clergy, from 'the mitred prelate down to the humble curate.' Till then, why ſhould he tolerate or ſanction ſuch partial indulgence? or why ſhall the lay-impropriator be permitted quietly to receive the emoluments, &c. while the whole duty to which they were originally appropriated is performed by a ſubſtitute?" (p. 57.)

"I am neither by intereſt or inclination led to defend non-reſidence or the unneceſſary uſe of ſubſtitutes in a general point of view. I argue on the grounds of public utility, not of private duty. I maintain that the indulgence of abſence from a preferment, on juſt and equitable pleaſure, and on a reſident, able, and upright curate being appointed during abſence, the evil conſequences, ſo inſiſted on by the rigid cenſors of our eccleſiaſtical conſtitution, are neither evident nor to be apprehended. An idle clergyman, or one who is averſe to the performance of his religious duties, who abſtains from preaching the Word from indolence or apathy, is a drone, diſgraceful to the hive, and worthy to be expelled the ſacred community *. But if a man ſeduloufly employ himſelf to propagate, explain, and ſet forth the precepts of his Maker, and have talents, and the powers of perſuaſion, to ſecond and temper his zeal, he may be of infinitely greater utility and benefit to the church and country at large, by preaching in large ſocieties or towns, than if he were to be excluded by the ſtrict letter of the ſtatute, and ſent to an obſcure village, where talents of a leſs prominent nature would anſwer every neceſſary purpoſe †. Had ſuch a rigid law been enforced to its extent, how many luminaries, who are now an ornament to literature, and the ſupport of piety in the preſent age, would have been loſt to ſociety! how many a gem, of pureſt worth, would have been buried unknown! which the tribute of an improved and benefited community has brought to light, and placed in ſituations of eminence and importance." (p. 58.)

The ſtatute againſt Non-reſidence was framed when the cry of Reform againſt Church licence and corruption was at the ſtrongeſt, both from the King and the People, and in a Parliament entirely devoted to Henry's will. The diſſolution of religious houſes gave his courtiers the firſt choice of appointments and patronage; and what remained were ſold to the beſt bidders at low rates ‡.

"On this review of the motives § and principles of the firſt reformers, and the provocation which roufed the people to ſecond their exertions, I truſt we have found a ſufficient anſwer for thoſe who accuſe the Church and her Clergy, in the preſent period, of error and corruption. If they are unwilling to admit a poſitive merit, they muſt, perforce, yield a comparative preference; and hence the policy and expediency of laws which bear hard upon a particular body of men, whoſe character and ſituation are totally reverſed ſince they were framed, muſt be diſputed on every

* If the diocefans had power thus to puniſh, we ſhould not hear of clergymen waſting their time and ſubſtance in field-ſports, and then publiſhing ſplendid inſtructions on the ſubject; or lounging in Bond-ſtreet, and at routes, the greateſt fribbles of ſociety; or dangling on frivolous purſuits till they get into goal. Do eccleſiaſtical cenſures extend only to *crimes?* EDIT.

† "How rare are the inſtances where talents are diſcriminated! Kiſſing goes by favour in the Church as well as in the State; and how many ingenious clergymen, qualified to ſhine in the pulpits of London and ſimilar reſorts, are buried in villages, without ſociety or notice! Or, if now and then they are drawn forth, the merit of their advancement redounds as much to the credit of the patron as to their own. The obvious remedy for this inequality is, for the diocefan to acquire a more intimate knowledge of his flock, and apportion the incumbent to the pariſhioners; and not bury alive men and their families who were made for, and would enliven, if not adorn, ſociety."

‡ "How differently was the diſſolution of Monarchy conducted in France! It was a diſſolution of Religion. Pariſh-prieſts and curés were involved in the general maſſacre; and, after the churches had lain in a ſtate of profuſion and waſte ten years, they are now permitted to be filled, not with profeſſors of *pure Chriſtianity*, but with thoſe of the old corrupt ſyſtem, of which the Pope is the nominal head, a tool to execute the congés d'elire of the Chief Conſul, who, like another Jeroboam, may 'make prieſts of the loweſt orders of the people, which are not of the ſons of Levi;' and both prelates and prieſts are the tools of Government; a reſtoration of Idolatry and Ignorance, only to make its fall more ſtriking, as foretold in the Apocalypſe."

§ "The whole proviſion for the Church of England," ſays the Biſhop of Landaff (Letter to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, p. 419), "is as low as it can be, unleſs the State will be contented with a beggarly, illiterate Clergy, too mean and contemptible to do any good, either by precept or example."

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ground." (p. 69.) . . . "The present actual income of the Church is (for certainly the Universities and their colleges should not be considered) little more than one million, or one-fourth of what it is in fact and equity entitled to. Let this statement then be duly weighed; let the case stand fair and unclouded before the publick; and, if they find no reason to think their Clergy corrupt or negligent in their professional avocations; and if they perceive none of the foul spirit of intrigue or cabal among them in the picture which has too justly been attributed to the Church in many antecedent periods; I know the English character too well, and have too great confidence in the justice of its decisions, to doubt that they will give a verdict of acquittal." (pp. 72, 73.)

It is farther to be considered, by those who cry out for the repeal of the Test Act, and an enlargement of their privileges, that, since the Reformation, the Legislature has not seriously taken up the cause of the Established Church, to rescue her from poverty, or to soften the rigour of certain statutes in their operation upon her ministers.

In a curious note in p. 75 the author states, from Prynne, that, from the time of Edward I. the Clergy sat in parliament, being elected and sent with procuratorial letters from the Chapter and Clergy of each cathedral, to give them power to act in their names, and on the behalf of the electors.

"The Judges in the reign of James I. determined that the Canons of the Church, made by the Convocation and the King, without a Parliament, shall bind, in all ecclesiastical matters, not less than an act of Parliament; and, as a medium to prove this, they affirm that *the Convocation was once part of the Parliament*; and, since the Clergy were parted from the House of Commons, they carried their share of the Legislature along with them into the Convocation. A law of so antient a foundation, and continued for so long a period of our history, and a privilege of such importance, has passed away without any expression of discontent, or one single murmur, on the part of the disfranchised Clergy; whilst the various sects and religions which come under the operation of the Test are incessant in their moanings, wailings, and gnashing of teeth, at a deprivation certainly not more irksome, restraining, or inconvenient." . . .

"Among the absurd paradoxes which characterize the systems of our modern reformers, it is a curious but undeniable fact, that, with Infidelity in their mouths, and an avowed contempt for all Religion, they should be the foremost, on every occasion, to censure the dereliction of the Church of England, for omitting certain outward forms of mortification, and the hypocritical mummeries of assumed piety; and, by a side wind, a charge of too great secularity is leveled against the Clergy. My firm opinion is, that more has been done to recommend the practice of religious virtue by the decent and orderly commixture of the Clergy and Laity, than by any event in our Church revolution.—Religion, in our days, is Reason; except, indeed, where Reason would usurp the right of Religion; and then, like all other usurpation, the very shadow of right is lost, and its power must be maintained by sophistry, subtlety, or imposture. A man is not withheld from the commission of a crime by the mere dread of civil vengeance, as when he could procure indulgence from the impious manufactory of Rome; he feels that he is amenable to another Judge; and hence we may trace the reduction of the more atrocious crimes and violations of the law in our day, when compared with the excesses of former times. All this I impute, in a great measure, to the increased secularity of the Priesthood and religion of the Laity." (p. 78.)

The objections of deserted churches, and the indecorous inattention to religious duties, and the increase of sectaries, as so many proofs of the "Church's decay," are next adverted to.

"I cannot believe that we are defensible in preferring virtue to vice, or in flying from the simple and beautiful tenets of the Gospel to call forth the passions of mankind, or to frighten a poor trembling wretch into a belief and worship of a Deity whose attributes are mercy, charity, and loving-kindness. Let us, for instance, contrast a preacher of this species with a certain venerable, learned, and pious prelate of our church, from whose lips we have heard the mild and primitive doctrines of Christianity laid down and enforced with a simplicity and a persuasive eloquence that, whilst they carried unhesitating conviction to the mind, captivated without rousing the feelings, and entered the heart through the medium of the understanding. He does not anathematize, but holds out the lights of the Gospel to the wanderer; he talks of no gifts, no graces of his own; but, an humble follower of our Saviour, pleads the efficacy of belief, and exemplifies, in himself, the peace of mind which flows from it. Let the clustering multitudes, of every rank in the nation, from the peer to the meanest artificer, which regularly swarmed in one of the largest churches of the metropolis, prove that, though

though the rant of Ignorance or Fanaticism may gain an ascendency over weak and timorous minds, the pure strain of unsophisticated Christianity has its fair influence with the humblest, and carries conviction to those of the meanest capacities." (pp. 82, 83)

"I have done; and let me hope that those who have hitherto been uninformed on the subject of our Church Establishment, the state of her finances, and the character of her Clergy, will candidly peruse what I have written, and compare the authorities I have adduced with the unsupported assertions of her enemies; and that those who have thought more meanly of us than we deserve, or who conceived us to be the pampered favourites of Fortune, will have the liberality to recant those errors, and render justice where it is due. Once more let me draw the attention of my countrymen to the example which France has afforded us. Once more let me recall to their recollection, that the Church was crumbling to dust, and a mere ruin, before the Throne was utterly destroyed; that the overthrow of Religion was the sperm of Republican Tyranny; and that, from the denial of a Supreme Being, the curtailment of his divine attributes, and the neglect of his precepts, first gushed those rivulets of blood which afterwards deluged the ill-fated land of Revolution. We are now at peace with this people; and the influence of their example is the more to be apprehended from the unrestrained intercourse* which will necessarily subsist between us. I am an enemy to national prejudice in its reference to individuals; but the tremendous and frightful specimens France has afforded of false principles being carried into effect, of the vain and foolish speculations of ignorant Philosophy being reduced to practice, and their exterminating influence treading down all that the wisdom and virtue of ages have deemed estimable in moral and social life, leave, I confess, that impression upon my mind, that, though I may congratulate my countrymen on sheathing the sword of War, I shall not be in haste either to give or receive the fraternal hug. Let us contradict that libel on our national character, with which we set out; or at least let us have the merit, if we must remain imitators, of discriminating between that which is meritorious and that which is not worthy of imitation. Let our females, if they will disparage their own taste, import the *bijoutorie* of Paris; but let not the manly politicks of a truly great and free people be regulated by a recurrence to the horn-book of French Legislation. Let not the proud possessors of Magna Charta pilfer from the patchwork of a Mirabeau, the order-book of a Sieyes, or the accommodating *port feuille* of a Fouchet†! Let the errors of our neighbours save us! and, though I would impress upon all those into whose hands I may chance to fall, the inextinguishable comforts and consolation that establish themselves in the human breast where Religion holds a firm seat; and hence call upon them to defend the Church from the sinister and odious attacks which have been made upon it; yet is the security of the Establishment of no less importance to the politician and statesman. Machiavel himself attributes to Numa the prosperity of Rome, and deems him, rather than Romulus, the founder of Roman greatness. '*Come la. Osservanza de culto divino* (says he) *è cagione della grandezza delle republiche, con il dispregio di quella è cagione della rovina d'esse.*' May the wisdom and goodness of Parliament uphold the Church against future insults, and provide at least for her dignity, though her poverty is irremediable! May the professors of a holy religion no longer be subjected to the legal chicanery of a pettifogger, or be laid at the feet of the refuse and recrement of another profession! The informer may be an useful though disreputable member of society in matters of revenue; but, when referred to against the ministers of God, he becomes an instrument in the hands of Sedition, Anarchy, and Irreligion." (p. 83—86.)

116. *Methodism unmasked; or, The Progress of Puritanism, from the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Century; intended as an explanatory Supplement to "Hints to Heads of Families." By the Rev.* T. Owen, *B. A. Rector of* Llandyfrydog, Anglesea, *late*

* The accounts we have received from those of our acquaintance who have had opportunities of visiting France afford little motive to curiosity, independent of the consideration that it is a land still reeking with the blood of murdered millions of every rank, glorying in the spoils of kingdoms plundered, not in open war, but by treacherous peace; a scene of wretchedness and immorality, and the inseparable companions of both Poverty and Vanity, rags and finery. Sincerely do we wish some judicious travellers may hereafter publish a detail of scenes and transactions, of national manners, and defolated buildings, now obtaining there, ill-contrasted with the affectation of art and science, and of every speculation in both, alike ill-founded and unsteady; and what our own country, which, if less rapid in its advances, is more sure, or if not unfrequently the dupe of its credulity, is not ashamed to own a recovery from its errors. EDIT.

† Nor, we add, exchange the important and convincing truths of the Oracles of God for the flimsy arguments of Tom Paine, or the daring doubts of Dr. Geddes. EDIT.

late Student of Chriſtchurch, Oxford.

THE deſign of this work is, to prove, by extracts from their writings, that "ſectariſts of all kinds are (and ever have been ſince the time of the Reformation) either blind inſtruments or wilful tools in the hands of Anarchiſts and Atheiſts; that their aim is not a reform in religion, but a total overthrow of our religious and political conſtitutions, and a revolution in theſe dominions ſimilar to that which deluged France with blood, and brought upon many millions irreparable ruin;" and that "ſome reſtriction on ſecret ſocieties is abſolutely neceſſary."—"Theſe excerpts may ſerve as a beacon to warn the ſincere but unwary Chriſtian from approaching too near the ſhoal of ſchiſm and the rock of revolution."—"If the Methodiſts deny that they are Puritans and Independents, and it ſhould be proved in theſe ſheets that this ſect, Methodiſm, is ſtill gradually producing the ſame fruits with Puritaniſm of old, every candid reader will ſpare me the trouble of pointing out its reſemblance to the original tree in all reſpects." The author is not ſpeaking of *all* Diſſenters indiſcriminately, but of ſuch *only* who have cheriſhed in their boſom the ſeeds of diſcontent, diſaffection, and rebellion, and wiſh to ſee theſe ſeeds produce in this country the ſame fruits which they have already produced through the moſt fertile regions of the European continent; men who, when the patriotic commander of a reſpectable corps of volunteers in the county where Mr. Owen reſides directed that the men ſhould aſſemble and march in a body and attend divine ſervice in the church, ſaid, *It went againſt their conſciences to bear arms on a Sunday*; and gave the ſame anſwer to the probability of the enemy landing on a Sunday. Many Methodiſts were actually expelled, and more have ſince withdrawn from the corps, becauſe they refuſed to bear arms on a Sunday, in the defence of their King and Country, againſt a foreign foe.

"When I ſee men, under the cloak of religion, encourage diſreſpect for the conſtituted authorities, a contempt for diſtinction of rank and property, and actually erect, within themſelves, a mock tribunal, an *imperium, in imperio*, unknown to the laws and inſtitutions of this realm, and uncharitably judge, and unwarrantably puniſh or abſolve, the ſins of their fellow-creatures, and inſidiouſly pry into all the minute niceties of their domeſtic conduct, and have the unparalleled effrontery to ſanction with their approbation the turbulent and ſanguinary counſels of a Jew, it would be puſillanimous in a Briton to be ſilent, and criminal in a clergyman to be inactive; nor ſhall the calumnies which the enemies of our religion may invent, or dread of that ſectarious vengeance which has been ſo publicly denounced againſt me, ever induce me to ſhrink from a taſk which I think it my duty to perform." (*Preſ.* p. xv.)

Mr. O. is juſtly alarmed at the practice of purchaſing livings by the Methodiſts, p. 6, n.; and finds ſtrong reſemblance between their former and preſent complaint of Pagan education, p. 9. When men fly in the face of moral honeſty, and think the wickeder they are the more they are in the way of ſalvation, what muſt we think of them as members of ſociety? and muſt *we* not become *ſeparatiſts* from *them*? And yet with caſes of this ſort theſe extracts abound. We have heard of a beneficed clergyman of the Eſtabliſhed Church, who declared, that whoever underſtands a verſe of the Bible is bound to explain it; and this, by natural inference, gives authority to ſet out on preaching by an inſtantaneous call.

117. *Bull-Baiting! A Sermon on Barbarity to* God's *dumb Creation, preached in the Pariſh Church of* Wokingham, Berks, *the* 20*th of* December, 1801 *(being the Day previous to the annual Bull-Bait in that Town). By the Rev.* Edward Barry, *M. D.*

IT appears that a perſon named Staverton had bequeathed the rent of a houſe to purchaſe, for ever, a bull, to be baited for the diverſion of the town of Wokingham; and the people of this town, to prove that they like the ſport, and are not wiſer than their *benefactor* Staverton, have been in the habit of purchaſing a *ſecond* bull out of the poor's rate, to protract this bruiſh and cruel amuſement. Such a practice merits the moſt pointed reprobation; and Dr. Barry will be applauded by all good men, for his reſolute and truly Chriſtian exertions to ſhame the people of Wokingham into the ſuppreſſion of this cuſtom. The brute creation are ſubject to our dominion; "we ſtand in the place of God to them," ſays Dr. Hartley; but it is our duty, even in conſigning them to death for our food, to obſerve the maxim of the poet—

"And, till we end the being, make it bleſt."

Dr.

Dr. Barry reflects credit on himself as a clergyman, by inculcating this principle in oppoſition to the prejudices of the vulgar: but, when he remarks that the fleſh of the bull is rendered by baiting "loathſome, if not dangerous to be eaten;" we apprehend that he will not equally advance his reputation as a phyſician.

118. Willis's *Survey of* St. Aſaph, *conſiderably enlarged, and brought down to the preſent Time, with the Addition of the Names of the Canons and Vicars Choral of the Cathedral, and the Incumbents of the different Pariſhes in the Dioceſe, from the earlieſt Dates, with Memoirs of ſome of them. Alſo, a ſecond Appendix, containing an hiſtorical Account of the different Archbiſhopricks, Biſhopricks, Religious Houſes, Colleges, Dignitaries,* London *Churches, &c. referred to in the Body of the Work; with the Life of the Author prefixed. In Two Volumes. By* Edward Edwards, *M.A. Vicar of* Llanarmon in Yale, *and Curate of* Wrexham, *in the Dioceſe of* St. Aſaph. [*Printed at* Wrexham.]

MR. EDWARDS, as we recollect, announced his intention of improving Browne Willis's Survey of the Cathedral of St. Aſaph, which that Antiquary, in his Dedication to Bp. Fleetwood, acknowledged to be imperfect; and had, therefore, ſubjoined an Appendix. Mr. Edwards has re-written the text, garniſhed his edition with a number of notes, and added a variety of new matter. The plan of the cathedral is not retained. The epiſcopal palace has been rebuilt by Bp. Bagot. Of the exiſtence of *Chebur*, as biſhop of St. Aſaph, Willis himſelf doubted; and Edwards confirms the non-entity. Large additions are made to the lives of moſt of the biſhops, particularly in the two laſt centuries, and of the other dignitaries; but we are ſorry to ſee a ſecond Appendix of 200 pages filled with ſuperfluous, becauſe well-known, information about every ſee, monaſtery, college, &c. with which any biſhop, &c. had the leaſt connection. Under the article *Laur. Child*, p. 71, Mr. E. need not aſk, "who that was that is ſtiled L. epiſcopus Aſſavenſ. Oct. 20, 1384, in Rymer, vol. VII. p. 445;" when he ſat from 1382 to 1389, in which laſt year his will is dated.

Bagle is a miſprint in Leland's Itin. vol. VIII.; for in vol. IV. p. 173, he is written *Bache*. Willis left off with Dr. Wynne, who died 1748, and was ſucceeded by Doctors Hare, Tanner, Maddox, Thomas, Liſle, Drummond, Newcome, Shipley, Halifax, Bagot.

Bp. Hare was inſtituted to the rectory of Barnes, Sept. 3, 1717.

P. 155, for Nor*cholt* twice read Nor*thall*.

Several names are added to the deans, archdeacons, and prebendaries, and large additions in the memorials of the reſt. A liſt is given of the canons *curſal*, whoſe title he explains, differently from Willis, to be *cur. ſal.* q. d. *cura ſalutis*, preſuming that, before the burning of their houſes, 1282, they were reſident, and performed the duty in the cathedral. Next follow liſts of vicars-choral and chancellors, and of the incumbents of the different pariſhes in the dioceſe of St. Aſaph*; and with them ends the Iſt volume.

The IId contains the whole of the Appendix to the firſt edition, with conſiderable additions. A number of extracts, of which no notice is given by the preſent editor, from Abp. Peckham's Regiſter, are now firſt added.

We might object to the bad colour of the paper; and, in a few inſtances, to the incorrectneſs of the preſs; but ſhall take our leave of the editor with hearty thanks for the pains he has taken, and wiſhing ſome one, like himſelf, may be induced to undertake new editions of Dr. Willis's ſurveys of the other cathedrals in the principality.

119. *The Diſtreſſed Village, a Poem; repreſenting the diſtreſſing Effects of Fire, the happy Conſequences of Inſurance, the Excellence of Public Charity, and the great Enormity of wilfully deſtroying, or attempting to deſtroy, the handy Works of* God *in his Providence. By* William Golden, *late of* Bocking, Eſſex.

WE cannot refuſe our tribute of applauſe to this ſmall piece of poetry, when we conſider that it is publiſhed for the benefit of a wife and four ſmall children, at ſo ſmall a price as 6d.

"Our country's boaſt is public charity;"

and, we truſt, private will not be forgotten.

120. *A few plain Reaſons why we ſhould believe in* Chriſt, *and adhere to his Religion; addreſſed to the Patrons and Profeſſors of the new Philoſophy. By* Rd. Cumberland, *Eſq.*

WHEN the Defence of Chriſtianity

* Among theſe, the famous Dr. Henry Sacheverell was preſented to the rectory of Syllatyn by Biſhop Fleetwood, 1713, but reſigned it within the year.

is taken up by a layman, the world is apt to conclude his ſenſe of its importance, and his conviction of its truth, are ſtronger and more diſintereſted than in perſons whoſe profeſſion lays them under a kind of neceſſity to ſtudy and urge arguments in its defence. Reaſoning like this has recommended the defences of a Lyttelton and a Weſt, who, being themſelves converted, ſtrengthened their brethren. We know not whether this is the caſe with the preſent apologiſt; but his cauſe is good, and his ſupport of it judicious. He has been the friend of virtue and morality in all his compoſitions. It is not without reaſon he calls upon the advocate for natural religion to take his ſtand at this period of time, or any other period antecedent to the birth of Chriſt; for, I know very well that the beſt weapons which reaſon has with which to combat revelation, and dictate a religion to compare with that of Chriſt, are the very weapons which revelation itſelf has furniſhed. I mean that general illumination which has been ſpread over the whole Chriſtian world ſince the aboliſhment of Heatheniſm, by which all men, who have received the advantages of birth or education in Chriſtian countries, however antichriſtian they themſelves may chuſe to be, have benefited in their reaſoning faculties by the lights of revelation, though they deny the ſource from which they ſprung. The Frenchman, who reviles his God, defiles his altars, and inaugurates a proſtitute as the goddeſs of his idolatry, is not the fool who ſays in his heart there is no God; but he is of the deſcription of devils who deny and yet *believe*, who blaſpheme and yet *tremble*. Let the modern reaſoner, therefore, who would make as good a religion by the help of nature and his own faculties as we have received from the lights of Revelation and the doctrines of the Goſpel, take his ground where he will, provided he does not go without the heathen's pale, and let him keep it. Let him borrow no aſſiſtance from Moſes, and let him aſſume to himſelf all the lights that he can find, all the natural religion he can collect, not only in the world then known but in the world ſince diſcovered; in all the nations of the Eaſt, where Reaſon ſurely, as far as arts and ſciences were concerned, was in no contemptible ſtate; in America, to the North and to the South; in all the continents and iſlands which modern navigation has added to the map of the world as the Romans knew it in the Auguſtan age; let him purſue his reſearches, and when he has made his tour through all their temples and pagodas, let him erect his trophies to Reaſon, and publiſh his diſcoveries with what confidence he may: alas! for mankind and the boaſted dignity of human Reaſon, he will bring back nothing but a raree-ſhew of idols, a muſeum of monſters; Egyptian, Indian, and Chineſe deformities and non-deſcripts, the creatures of earth, air, and ſea, ſnakes, reptiles, even flocks and ſtones, promoted to be gods, and man degenerating and debaſing himſelf to kneel down before theſe dumb divinities, and pay them worſhip. And now, if this is all that he who oppoſes the religion of Revelation can diſcover and make prize of in the religion of Reaſon, I give him joy of his diſcoveries, and wiſh him candidly to declare if, upon reſult of theſe diſcoveries, he can believe ſo well of himſelf as to ſuppoſe that, had he lived in thoſe days, he ſhould have found out any thing more than was found out by thoſe who lived in them." (p. 11—13.)

"All mankind, with the exception of the Jews only, were in open rebellion againſt their Creator, renouncing him, and ſubſtituting falſe gods in his place, loſt to reaſon and all ſenſe of religion, and without ſome ſpecial interference, ſome miraculous and ſupernatural vouchſafement, loſt to mercy and all hopes of heaven; for what was to redeem them? Not their own reaſon; they had ſurrendered that to idolatries and ſuperſtitions of the groſſeſt ſort: in the temple of Jeruſalem alone God's name was heard, and his worſhip was preſerved. I aſk, then, if at this period [the time of Chriſt's coming] mankind were not in ſuch a deſperate and degenerated ſtate as might warrant the reaſonable expectation that God (if he were God) would either aſſert his juſtice by ſome general and tremendous judgment, or diſplay his mercy by ſome expreſs and peculiar redemption. The queſtion between truth and falſehood was now at iſſue; and mankind had the alternative before them, *If the Lord be God, follow him; but if Baal, then follow him.*" (p. 18.) The appearance of Chriſt in the world, nor the morality of his doctrine, are not denied; his miracles have not been confuted;

futed; the Gospels have not been convicted of forgery: "Who will say that the propagation of a religion founded upon such principles, preached under such circumstances, and circulated by such agents, is not in the eye of reason as positive a miracle as the world ever saw? and if a miracle, to whom but to God himself must we look for the origin and operation of it? Christianity, therefore, is and must be of divine institution; but if it is of divine institution, it must of course be in some of its particulars mysterious.—There are such mysteries in revelation as reason cannot embrace without the aid of faith; but if my reason is convinced that mysteries were indispensable in the great scheme of revelation; and if these specific mysteries are mysteries of that very nature and description most appropriate to the purposes of that revelation, and such as to the conviction of my reason appear strikingly and eminently consentaneous to the divine wisdom and mercy to employ for the furtherance of man's redemption; I hold that to be such a *reason for the faith which is in me*, that, so far from sacrificing my reason by my belief, it is my reason itself which impels and warrants me to believe, and not *almost* but *altogether persuades me to be a Christian.*" (p. 27.) The reasons here stated are, 1. that Christ's religion effected those purposes which, considered as a revelation from God, it might be expected, and did actually profess, to effect; 2. Christ repeatedly appealed to prior notifications of his coming; 3. the meanness of the character assumed by him is the very best proof that reason could require of the divinity of his mission, and shews to demonstration that in all his doings he renounced all human aid. Though it is the part and duty of reason to believe in things of whose actual coming to pass it has evidence not to be disputed, yet it is neither the part nor the duty of reason to insist upon knowing how those things did come to pass, when they are in their very nature and essence above our reason to comprehend, or, in other words, avowedly mysterious. If man was to be redeemed, redemption could spring from God; if man was to be forgiven, God alone could forgive sins against God. The agent to be employed by God for the redemption of the world was to be such as God should in his infinite wisdom see fit to employ; and who can say that it does not seem consonant to God's wisdom that his Messias should be in his human-nature like unto us, for whose sake he was sent into the world, though in his divine nature differing from us. Faith in the mysteries of revelation is at once the test of our obedience and the terms of our salvation. Christ's miracles were sufficient to answer the purpose for which they were intended. The question about a vicarious innocent sacrifice for the guilty, and the sufferings of Christ as an atonement for the sins of the whole world, is a presumption not deserving an answer. Here then Mr. C. concludes; and if these few plain reasons for his belief in Christ, and adhering to his religion, should happily have the effect of calling any of his readers, whose belief is wavering, and whose adherence doubtful, to a better recollection, blessed be God! he has done a good work, and not laboured to no purpose. Being now near the end of his days, he implores God to endow his beloved countrymen with a right understanding of his mercy, and conjures them, as they value their happiness, their dignity, their freedom, their comforts in this life, and their hopes of eternal blessedness in the life to come, to beware of those ensnaring principles which the enemies of their peace are assiduously employed to propagate.—The whole concludes with an appropriate prayer.

121. *A Letter to* **** *****, *Esq.* on Bonaparte's *Proposals for opening a Negociation for Peace; in which the* British *Guarantee of the Crown of* France *to the House of* Bourbon, *contained in the Triple and Quadruple Alliances, and renewed by the Treaty of the Year* 1783, *is considered; together with the Conduct of our National Parties relating to it.* By J. Brand, *Cl. M. A. &c.* [*Published in* 1801, *before the Preliminary Treaty was signed.*]

THE perpetual necessity of external war to the Roman Republick cannot be doubted; and the greater necessity of it to France is equally certain. The best-informed undertakers for the sincerity of Bonaparte's pacific propositions in this country perfectly know that his situation in this respect is not at all superior to that of the Directory, whom self-preservation compelled never to be without a foreign war. And it is as manifest to them as to himself, that he has fettered himself down to this by a much more rigid necessity, arising

arising out of a special act of his own. He is bound, by the promise of the first usurpers, to bribe their army by a milliard of livres (41,666,666l.), having attached that army to his cause against every other party. The Consul knows the consequence of a general peace must be his fall from his elevation, and that his tenure of life and power must terminate together *.

Of the two parties in this country who hope for relief by petitions, one knows it can have, at no time, any access to power but by strange means; and in the present singular calamity (of scarcity †), hopes to obtain it from an effective, though not nominal, coercion of an excellent Parliament; while the other, to which the first always affords a solicited protection, flatters itself with a general insurrection, in consequence of the expected firmness of that assembly, and by the cry of Peace and Bread! to involve us in sanguinary civil wars and desolation. Mr. B. detects the fallacies that will be employed by these two parties; and shews that this kingdom is bound, by the strictest moral obligation of treaties, to restore the House of Bourbon, adopted and allowed by every Ministry, though Mr. Fox now calls upon us *gratuitously* to declare *that we will break that very faith which he recommended us to engage*, and which the history of the day informs us was unanimously given; nor have we heard that the Chief Consul has insisted, previous to entering into a negociation with us, that the Parliament shall declare that this Nation ought not to aid the House of Bourbon, if the war should continue, according to the guarantee. (p. 37)

Mr. B. next examines Mr. Fox's contrarieties of conduct and sentiments on associations. A full statement of the coincidence of his prior and subsequent declarations and acts with those parts of his engagement would form a tract of no little prolixity. (p. 39.) "It is the danger of the real object of one of the parties that promotes petitions, that of the superior class of agitators, namely, to have Mr. Fox called into power, the first end with all, and with many the last, although they openly call for it only as the necessary means to obtain the prayer of such petitions. This is the object here contended against." (p. 44.)

The conduct of the First Consul in the subversion of the friendly republicks of Venice and Genoa, in which he seems clearly to have acted without orders or instructions from France, is next discussed. Let it, for a moment, be granted, that the law of nations is, to give way, according to the new principles, to the republicanizing of Europe, in every case where they come in competition. The destruction of a republick neutral in name, but in effect a dependent and obedient ally, is, in one act, a subversion of the new and old principles together. The Councils threatened to call him to account; but the Directory approved his conduct, and the revolution of Fructidor, as it is called, took place. The Councils, on this occasion, commended the process of Bonaparte; the stronger party in the Directory was weak in those assemblies, and the popular cry was against them; their whole dependence was on the military force. The invasion of Switzerland, after the destruction of the sister republicks, was followed by more sanguinary scenes. The plan of the first is ascribed to the Directory; the latter were the acts of Bonaparte; and the determination upon them will be found the most flagrant and faithless. It is the degrees of infidelity shewn in the acts of the Directory and the Corsican that are to be compared; not the misery which, in different countries, as a natural consequence, has followed that of each. The two Italian states had granted, if not anticipated, every wish that Bonaparte could form from them; each had been subservient to his requisitions, and furnished him with great loans for the support of his army. But Switzerland, although desirous to preserve peace with this tyrannical power, had furnished it no such assistance; on the contrary, the republick had sent 25,000 men to the defence of Geneva when it was attacked by France, and forced her, for that time, to relinquish her prey. The invasion of Switzerland, as a violation of national faith, was no more so than the conquest of Venice and Genoa, and was not, at the same time, a violation of national gratitude. The revolution of Fructidor, effected by a military force, headed by the creatures of Bonaparte, drove Barthelemi

* Recent example, in another country not so subject to *revolution* as France, is a convincing proof how insecure and precarious are the reign and life of a tyrant. Ed.

† Now happily removed. Edit.

lemi and his friends into exile; "a catastrophe which," as M. Mallet du Pan observes, "decided that of the Helvetic body." Bonaparte, therefore, had taken measures preparatory to its subversion before it was determined upon by the Executive Council of the Republick. We see, even here, that, acting under a commission, he, without legal authority from his superiors, began the overthrow of a third friendly state. The invasion of Egypt is said to have been a project of his; but, as in this he had the sanction of the Directory, he committed no act of usurpation upon their authority, it therefore is to be taken as their act. Now, as the Porte had never armed to protect any allied state from the iniquitous attempts of the Republick, so far the attempt on one of its finest provinces, and the granary of the capital, was infinitely worse than the invasion of Switzerland. But, as that power had not, under the name of neutrality, assisted the progress of the French armies, almost as a dependent ally, still the resolution to attack its dominions had not all the turpitude of the destruction of Venice and Genoa, undertaken by Bonaparte without orders from his Government.

Mr. B. very properly, p. 65, asks, "What human principle is there to induce the Grand Consul to observe his compacts between his most determined enemies than with the benefited or *bonus* friends of his necessities as well as of his prosperity? France tells us; and by the partizans of that revolution which placed this power in his hands, that the former sets of men, who held the reins of her executive power, were perfidious; power, under less controul, is now fallen into the hands of one more perfidious: shall we now give that faith to him which France assures us we justly and wisely refused them?"

"Of no bad quality of the character of the Consul are the lines more full and dark than of hypocrisy. For, he can counterfeit a faith in what (if he believe in a God) he knows to be a superstition injurious to a due reverence of him, and therefore of an obedience due to him, for an end as cruel as the means are impious, to lead ignorant and credulous nations into the deepest human calamities, those which have afflicted his own. This he has done in his proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of Egypt. Speaking of his countrymen, and certainly meaning to be understood first of himself, solemnly invoking 'the name of God gracious and merciful,' he declares 'the French, the Prophet and his holy Koran — the French are true Mussulmen.' After this proclamation in Egypt it would seem to be the extreme of folly, from the evident farce of the confession at Dijon, to think him in real persuasion a member of the Romish Church. Could there be in him a more profane and public act of apostacy than the first words of his proclamation in Egypt? '*In the name of God*, &c.—there is no God but God—*he has no son—no association in his kingdom.*' Will he who solemnly denies the Redeemer, whom in his heart he adores, be incapable of writing a few inflated phrases to deceive you, or setting his hand to a treaty which he is predetermined, on *certain events*, to break, in expectation that he can use it as the most probable means to bring them to maturity? The favourable sentiments now attempted to be propagated of the moderation of his principles, on the foundation of some of his late acts, are refuted by proofs of his hypocrisy, even superior in validity to those brought above. Against the Romish Church, of which he pretends to be a member, he has declared in words; against the system of moderation, which he pretends to embrace, he has declared in words, and in the strongest acts. From the very commencement of his political and military career, Bonaparte seems to have been attached to no religious or moral principles but those of Diearchus, of which Polyb. XVII. c. 6, has transmitted to us the following account: "When the last Philip of Macedon, contrary to the faith of treaties, determined to attack the Cyclades, he had the command of the enterprize. Placed at the head of an expedition apparently so impious, he stopt not at the simple commission of a great crime, but carried his insolence so far as to astonish gods and men. On his arrival in port he erected two altars, consecrating one to Impiety, the other to Injustice, and offered sacrifices upon each." (p. 75.)

Mr. B. stops to answer an objection, which we cannot help accounting superfluous, that such strong and indignant language of crimination is an insult to the enemy; whereas in truth it is a fair representation, founded on their

their moſt authentic and public declarations. "But, until the virtuous ſentiments of moral indignation, 'the ſtrong antipathy of good to bad,' ſhall be eradicated by the reformers of our nature (for, even the moral conſtitution of our nature, ordained by Providence, has its ſet of reformers), men will continue to think, that on the higheſt crimes the ſtrongeſt reprobation ought to be inflicted, and include theſe mentioned among them." (p. 79.) "It is therefore not only defenſible, but neceſſary and right, to call the friends of their country to look with ſolicitous apprehenſion to the events which muſt follow a peace ſigned by the ſame hand which guaranteed the ſtates of Venice and Genoa, and, almoſt before the ink of the ſubſcription was dry, ſubſcribed the inſtruments of their annihilation. They may juſtly ſuppoſe the motives of the Grand Conſul the ſame in any future treaty with us as in his two latter compacts with them, to lay aſleep the vigilance of the ſtate the deſtruction of which he is plotting, expecting that if, after the peace, we continue powerfully armed, the expence will ſoſter the ſpirit of diſcontent until it be matured into inſurrection among us, without its appearing at firſt to caſt any fuel upon the fire. And, in caſe we diſarm, the correſpondence of the two countries being re-opened, his plan will be, to employ every machination to inflame and propagate the ſpirit of anarchy and rebellion in every claſs; by the aid of which he will renew his hoſtile attack upon us with better hope of ſucceſs. If we be thus forced into a ſecond conteſt, in victory we ſhall have much to fear, in conſequence of the burthen of another war almoſt immediately ſucceeding the preſent, from the inflammable ſtate and perverted diſpoſition of the populace, and the criminal ambition of their greater and leſs leaders, educated and diſciplined in the arts of attacking and ſubverting civil governments, by the experience of more than ten years here, and the example of the more ſucceſsful diviſions of their fraternity abroad, embarked in the ſame warfare, and acting with the utmoſt dexterity, and frequently with ſucceſs, in the ſame and almoſt every other variety of circumſtances." (p. 80.)

The ſilence obſerved on the ſubject of guarantee, by the leaders of both parties, is thus accounted for in a PS. For Oppoſition to have brought it forward, would have been an appeal to the national faith and honour againſt the meaſure they recommended, involving the perſonal condemnation of their two leaders. That of Adminiſtration is to be accounted for in a different manner; it may be ſhewn that the guarantee has been by them fulfilled in act; and there has occurred only two periods in which circumſtances ſeemed to call upon them to declare its exiſtence, in either of which the declaration would have greatly tended to defeat the execution of it. The firſt was when the King of France was put under reſtraint; the ſecond, when war was declared againſt us, (p. 82.)—Peace, however, being now eſtabliſhed, *ſperemus meliora.*

122. Abdollatiphi *Hiſtoriæ Ægypti Compendium*, Arabicè *et* Latinè. *Partim ipſe vertit, partim à* Pocockio *Verſum edendum curavit, Notiſque illuſtravit* J. White, *S. T. P. Eccleſ.* Gloceſtrienſis *Præbendarius, et Ling.* Arab. *in Academiâ* Oxonienſi *Profeſſor.* Oxonii: *Typis Academicis, Impenſis Editoris.*

THIS rare and valuable work, that forms ſo important a link in the chain that connects the antient and modern accounts of Egypt, and which we have ſlightly mentioned in vol. LXXI. p. 1027, has long been expected with impatience by the learned world. It is peculiarly intereſting, at this moment, from the great attention excited by whatever concerns Egypt; and the period at which the original was compoſed, the twelfth century, a period in which Europe was immerged in ignorance and fanaticiſm, and ſent none of her ſons to explore the Eaſt, except the armed bands of *cruſaders* to diſturb and deſolate it, adds very much to that intereſt.

Abdollatiph was a native of Bagdad; was bred up to phyſick; travelled through great part of Aſia and Greece; and viſited Egypt under the patronage and protection of the renowned conqueror, Saladin. His long reſidence there, and the great advantages which he enjoyed in conſequence of that patronage, rendered him a peculiarly proper perſon to detail its hiſtory and deſcribe its wonders, to rend aſunder the obſcuring veil which a barbarous race, hoſtile to claſſic lore, had for ages thrown over them, and diſplay to us,

in

in all their grandeur, the monuments of the moſt antient and celebrated people on earth. Great as is the fame of Abdollatiph in Aſia for his ſkill in the ſciences, and the poliſhed elegance and conciſeneſs of his ſtyle, his countrymen ſeem by no means to have treaſured his writings with the aſſiduous care which they merited; for, of one hundred and fifty books written by him in various branches of literature, the greater part are ſuppoſed to be loſt, and the preſent, from Pocock's MSS. in the Bodleian library, is the only one of them known to be preſerved in Europe. In conſequence of the great ſcarcity of the work, and the importance and intereſt of the ſubjects diſcuſſed, both the ſon of Pocock and the late Dr. Hunt had reſpectively intentions of publiſhing the original, with a verſion and notes; and Dr. White abſolutely did edite the original text, untranſlated, about the year 1789; all the copies of which, from not being perfectly ſatisfied with the accuracy of that text, as then printed, he after wards preſented to M. Paulus, a German profeſſor, and M. Paulus gratified the German Literati by reprinting it on the Continent. What, however, *preceded* the preſent publication is now of little conſequence, as the Engliſh ſtudent of Aſiatic languages and hiſtory is here preſented, by a gentleman profoundly ſkilled in both, with a correct and complete edition of this rare work, ſuch as does honour to the Univerſity at whoſe preſs it was printed, and juſtice to the great character from whoſe pen it flowed. The beauty and correctneſs of the Arabic original, and the claſſic elegance of the Latinity by which Abdollatiph is rendered familiar to thoſe unverſed in the Oriental dialects, are ſuch as to excite the moſt anxious wiſh that the learned editor may have leiſure to proceed in the path in which he treads with ſuch eaſy dignity, a path almoſt excluſively his own, and indulge a nation, now awake to the beauty and intereſt of Aſiatic compoſition, principally through his and the late Sir W. Jones's unwearied labours, with other ſcarce effuſions of the Arabian hiſtoric Muſe. The MSS. of MACRISI in the Bodleian library, we truſt, will next engage his attention; he himſelf has rouſed the public curioſity concerning that author, and he is, in ſome meaſure, bound to gratify it. Egypt is his ground; let him purſue the unexhauſted, the exhauſtleſs theme, till not a cavern ſhall have been unexplored, and not a temple unviſited.

The work before us is comprifed in two books. Of theſe, the firſt contains ſix chapters, and the ſecond only three. The contents of the firſt embrace all that is curious and intereſting, either reſpecting the ſoil, the climate, the plants, the animals, the antiquities, and the navigation, of Egypt, and the curious habits and domeſtic manners of the natives in thoſe points that moſt impreſſively ſtrike a traveller, amply corroborating the accounts of Herodotus, Strabo, and Pliny, and as conſonant to thoſe of Pocock, Bruce, and Volney, as the lapſe of ſo many centuries, and the viciſſitudes that have taken place in political matters, would allow. The ſubjects principally diſcuſſed in the ſecond book are, the Nile, its phænomena, and a tremendous famine, the effect of an uncommon deficiency in the waters of that river, which ravaged Egypt during our author's reſidence in that country. With the plants, animals, and other natural productions of Egypt, though numerous and wonderful in their kind, our readers have leſs concern than with the admirable remains of its antient magnificence, which, at the period of Abdollatiph's viſit, though partly "ſhorn of their glory," through the aſſaults of foreign invaders, and the deſtroyer of all things, Time, yet were far more perfect than at preſent; and therefore we ſhall principally confine our obſervations to the particular chapter that deſcribes them.

Thoſe immenſe fabricks, the "*audacia ſaxa* PYRAMIDUM," firſt attract his notice and admiration. He deſcribes their exact geometrical proportions, their breadth and altitude, and warmly applauds the architectural ſkill of that ſcientific race who could form them to laſt for ſuch an extended period without crumbling into ruin. Their pyramidal form indeed, and the compact manner in which they are erected, four-ſquare, and to face the four cardinal points, ſecure to themſelves and their fabricators immortality! if the term may be applied to any terreſtrial object or beings. The Arabian poets, he obſerves, rapturouſly compare the two greater pyramids to two PAPS, riſing, majeſtically prominent, in the fair and fertile boſom of Egypt. (p. 91.)

This

This idea, however, though it may please an Eastern bard, is a very different representation, as most high-flown poetry is, from the truth; those PAPS of the prolific mother nourished not the sons of Egypt, but exhausted and destroyed them, by the labour of their erection. If they remain an everlasting monument of the science of the antient Egyptians, they are also an eternal reproach to the despotic sovereigns who reared them by the toil and sweat of myriads of their groaning subjects. A very curious but disputed fact is fully ascertained by this writer, who, in the present publication, alone describes what he *saw*, having, in a larger history (now lost), thrown together what could be *collected* from antient classical authors, and from other travellers. That fact is, the circumstance of the two great pyramids having been once covered with a *coat of marble*, as both Herodotus, Diodorus, and Pliny, positively assert, brought from the mountains of Arabia; and Abdollatiph declares, that he himself beheld the superficies, at that time not removed to decorate the temples of gods and palaces of kings, covered with hieroglyphicks, or, as he has it, *inscriptiones calami antiqui, ignoti*, in such infinite abundance that, if they were copied into books, they would fill at least ten thousand volumes. (p. 99.) An insane attempt, during his residence in Egypt, was made by Othman Ben Joseph, the existing governor, to pull down these massy structures; and he actually proceeded in the demolition of an inconsiderable portion of the smallest of the three, that constructed of red granite; but, after the incessant and strenuous labour of eight months, during which only a few of the immense stones on the surface were removed, the besotted projector was compelled to desist from his absurd project. Another great and general error is also corrected by Abdollatiph, viz. that the *well* at Grand Cairo, called *Joseph's well*, and ridiculously ascribed, by some modern travellers of eminence, misled by the ignorant natives, to the patriarch Joseph, was, in fact, constructed by his exalted patron and friend, Sultan Saladin, whose proper title was *Saladin Joseph Ebn Jub.* (p. 89.) Nor is it the least important circumstance in these historical details, that the celebrated pillar near Alexandria, vulgarly and falsely called Pompey's, is here mentioned by a name that indirectly leads to the discovery of its origin and genuine founder, for AMUD ISSAWARI means the *Column of the Pillars*; and, by a train of historical arguments and deductions, of great ingenuity, the Professor has, in another publication, his *Ægyptiaca*, satisfactorily illustrated what by that term is signified. As we paid very ample attention to the publication in question (see our vol. LXXI. p. 425), there is no necessity for our going, at this time, into the subject. The caverns on the Eastern side of the Nile, opposite the pyramids, next engage our author's attention, which he describes as "numero multæ, capacitate magnæ, excavationibus profundæ, sese invicem penetrantes, ita quidem, ut forte eques intrans eas cum hasta sua, et per totum diem in iis discurrens, haud perveneret ad finem, propter multitudinem earum, amplitudinemque et longinquitatem." (p. 105.) These he supposes to have been the *quarries*, whence the stones of which the pyramids are constructed were obtained. Pocock and other travellers describe them as sacred grottos; and, doubtless, in those gloomy recesses were celebrated the profound mysteries of that superstition which gave birth to the pyramids themselves; for, whatever may be averred of their having been stupendous sepulchres of the antient Egyptian monarchs, it is far more probable, and their very form irresistibly impresses the idea, that they were

TEMPLES CONSECRATED TO THE SOLAR ORB.

Our traveller, in the subsequent pages of this interesting chapter, proceeds to describe the ruins of the antient MESR, or Memphis, now utterly annihilated; and in pathetical language laments its fate, the brevity of human life, and the transitoriness of human grandeur. From the palace of the Pharaohs his steps are directed to the superb but falling temples of the antient deities of Egypt, whose vast dimensions are stated, and whose idols and hieroglyphic animals are accurately described. But, of all the grand objects in Egypt, our admiring naturalist seems to have been most struck with what is, in fact, the greatest of its miracles, the NILE itself; the fruitful source of life, and health, and plenty to the sons of Misraim. The rise of this mighty river, when the sun, as he observes,

obſerves, is in the ſigns Cancer, Leo, and Virgo; the cauſes of that riſe in the diſtant Abyſſinian mountains; the variation of the altitude which it reaches in different years, announcing abundance or famine to the anxious inhabitants; and all the other important phænomena connected with it, are amply and accurately diſcuſſed in the firſt chapter of the ſecond book. They are now too well known to Europeans, from the authentic accounts of Pocock and later travellers in that region, to need enumeration here; but in the age in which Abdollatiph flouriſhed, the inveſtigation and collecting together of thoſe particulars might be of very great utility, both in a ſcientific and political point of view, the revenues formerly of the Sultan, and at preſent, we believe, of the Grand Seignior, derived from Egypt, being remitted when the river does not riſe, to a certain height, on the Nilometer. Of the dreadful conſequences of a failure in the inundation, which, in a moſt remarkable manner, took place while Abdollatiph reſided in Egypt, the two laſt chapters are replete with the melancholy details. The numerous inſtances recorded in it of perſons compelled to feed upon the bodies of their deceaſed friends, inſtead of paying them funeral honours; of children roaſted for the guilty banquet of their famiſhed parents; of whole villages utterly depopulated, and flouriſhing towns converted into a deſert, during the prevalence of this moſt terrible viſitation; are ſuch as petrify the ſoul with horror, and, did they not come from ſo authentic a ſource, an eye-witneſs of the facts recorded, would be utterly incredible. We forbear to dwell longer on the black catalogue of guilt and murder, to which the moſt excruciating pangs of agonized Nature gave birth, in the 597th year of the Hegira, and which have too often, from the ſame fatal cauſe, made Egypt the vaſt burying-ground of her unhappy progeny. Let us be thankful for the bleſſings of our happier clime, and endeavour to merit the continuance of them from the all bounteous Creator!

We here take our leave, for the preſent, of an author whoſe talents we admire, whoſe virtues we venerate, whoſe erudition we reſpect, and whoſe induſtry we applaud; we ſincerely wiſh him the merited remuneration of his laborious exertions in the cauſe of Oriental literature; and we fervently hope that new efforts, on *his* part, will ſpeedily give him a new claim to the repetition of juſt commendation on *ours*.

123. *Opinions of his Majeſty's Miniſters reſpecting the* French *Revolution, the War, &c. from* 1790 *to* 1801. *Chronologically arranged. Selected from their Speeches in Parliament; with Extracts from the Speeches of the Oppoſition. By* James Bannantine.

THOSE impartial readers, who have peruſed any fair account of the Debates on the war, will read with indignation and diſguſt theſe garbled extracts, and acknowledge the collection was manifeſtly formed under a partial bias, and deſigned for party purpoſes by the collector; who, if we miſtake not, was ſecretary to Col. Deſpard at Honduras, and publiſhed Memoirs of that officer, reviewed in vol. LXIX. p. 816.

124. *Part of a Letter to a noble Earl, containing a very ſhort Comment on Sir* Richard M'grave's *Quarto, and vindicatory of the Yeomanry and Catholicks of the City of* Cork. *By* Thos. Townſend, *Eſq. Barriſter at Law, and a Member of the* Iriſh *Parliament.*

A VERY *warm* vindication of the Iriſh Catholicks, and deprecation of religious party. It alſo lets us know that "the ruſh of vigour is from *the heart* of a nation, not from *perquiſited* zeal, not from ſtipendiary fury." (p. 42.)

125. *Catalogue of Miſs* Linwood's *Exhibition of Pictures in* Hanover-ſquare.

THE additional pictures ſhew that Miſs Linwood's needle does not tire. The *Waterfall*, from Ruyſdael, is a fine performance; the *Dogs*, after Morland; and a *Fox ſtealing from Covert*, evince to what a ſummit of perfection this ingenious art has arrived.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

OSWALD deſires to acquaint the correſpondent, who, in p. 488, made enquiry concerning James Mead, brother of Dr. M. that he gentleman was, in 1756, reſident in the pariſh of Chriſtchurch, London.

A COCKNEY aſks after ſome memoirs of MILDMAY, who wrote on City Elections; and for the etymology of EYTE, as applied to the little iſlands on the River Thames.

Count TRUCHSESS's Propoſals for eſtabliſhing a public Gallery of Pictures in London ſhall be noticed in our next; when CLERICUS ſhall certainly appear; with R. on the Trial of the Pix; W. Y. on Gipſies; H. LEMOINE; OBSERVATOR; &c. &c.

ON ASCENSION DAY, 1802.

PAGES of Truth immutable proclaim
Mankind redeem'd. Faith finds a safe repose
In his harmonious all-prevailing name,
Who bow'd submissive to a world of woes,
Having completely vanquish'd all his foes,
Led captive hell, broke Death's tyrannic chain, ['rose,
And fix'd their bounds; triumphantly he
The blissful shores of glory to regain;
There as the King of Kings eternally to reign.

Ye men of Galilee, what new delight!
What extacy immortal fir'd each breast,
When, in salvation's robes of spotless white,
Perfect and pure, two angels stood confest,
Commission'd with th' Almighty's high behest,
That Jesus should re-visit your sojourn,
'Mid hierarchies, with whom he shall invest
Power that shall influence the silent urn,
His mandate to obey, "Ye dead to life return!"

Awake, my soul, in contemplation soar
To yonder far-extended void of space,
Th' immeasurable sea, without a shore,
Where first-created spheres began their race,
Mov'd by the Great First Cause, before whose face
Darkness and Discord fled on speedy wing.
Recal the scene—Messiah's footsteps trace,
And with th' ascending bright procession sing [powerful King.
To thy once-suffering Lord, but now all-

For him th' angelic hosts in numbers throng,
Who thither Christ's imperial standard bear, [song,
And touch their golden harps; a sacred
To greet Heaven's victor son, they all prepare.
Th' exalted melody that fills the air
Reverberates in other skies remote;
Strains, only heard by an immortal ear,
Now on the blue translucid æther float,
And far-extending regions lengthen out each note.

With shouting choirs the blissful mansions ring.
To the Almighty Father first was pour'd
Infinite praise; Messiah next they sing
In raptures high, and hail him King and Lord;
Worship'd, obey'd, and ever more ador'd.
Open, ye everlasting doors! display
Your sacred courts of living light wide stor'd; [way
The King of Glory comes! prepare the
That leads to the supreme eternal source of day.

In their resplendent orbs, the sun and stars
(Who lately sympathising dresses wore,
For their Great Maker's painful wounds and scars,)
A second time their shouts of gladness pour;
At the ascending triumph, they adore
Heaven's everlasting son, and him applaud;
Ascribing praise and glory evermore
To their invincible great victor, God,
Return'd to his imperial throne and high abode.

Its sacred Lord Heaven's blissful realms enshrine
In glory inexpressible; arrayed
With all the Godhead's majesty divine;
By whom for us is intercession made.
He, when Time's last diurnal debt is paid,
Shall re-appear, his kingdom to secure,
To all his little flock *. The skies shall fade; [and sure,
But fix'd his word on truth, which, firm
Coëval with his essence ever shall endure.

O glorious change! when, shining from afar,
The panoply of dread Omnipotence [bar
Descends with him, who once at Pilate's
In meekness bore insult and gross offence!
Now seated on his Heav'nly throne, from whence
Issues his word, t' approve or disapprove.
With him the Church, triumphant, shall commence
Her union in his brightest realm above,
And reap immortal fruits of everlasting love.

J. STOYLE.

LINES, on the Death of the late truly benevolent and great DOCTOR DARWIN, *of* Derby.—By M. RAINSFORD.

DARWENT†, no more thy winding stream I trace, [ear;
With pensive step, and mute inclining
To his high-polished song, whose easy grace
Nature herself was emulous to hear.
She bade the Muse her sweetest lesson tell,
To him whose tuneful aid could bid it swell,
In strains more pure than Maro's softest lines; [twines,
DARWIN, the fairest wreath that Flora
To deck the year's full bounty, should be thine.
Enough for me, that in one artless line,
While my full heart with tender friendship beats,
And mem'ry calls me back to thy retreats,
I say, thou wert all that the good should be,
Darwent, thy banks no more have charms for me.

TO THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

IF deathless honours and triumphant fame
Await the patriarch's ever-valued name;
If heroes toil for honour's just reward,
And crowns of bay shall grace the tuneful Bard;
If to the artist, whose ingenious thought
Has some rude project to perfection brought,

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* Luke xii. v. 32.

† On the banks of Darwent the author has spent many happy hours of his life.

Belongs

Belongs the tribute of a nation's praise,
And ſpotleſs glory ſhall attend his days;
If marble monuments and chiſel'd buſt
Shall mark the ſpot where reſts his mould'ring duſt; [record,
If Fame's fair archives ſhall their worth
And laſting honours be their great reward;
What praiſe, what glory, ſhould thoſe names attend, [friend!
Whoſe God-like mercy prove them Nature's
Who viewing miſery, and intent to ſave,
Snatch ſinking victims from the yawning grave! [wild,
By thee reſtor'd, with frantic tranſports
The mother claſps her juſt-recover'd child.
See by the bed two helpleſs children ſtand;
The wretched mother holds of each a hand:
The huſband-father on the couch is lain,
A victim ſnatch'd to the foaming main.
Yet ſtill not hopeleſs, thy inceſſant ſtrive
By art to keep life's *latent ſpark* alive:
Approving heaven beholds the generous deed:
Their ſkilful efforts and their cares ſucceed.
See in his cheek the colour faintly glows;
His body writhes with ſlight convulſive throes;
He breathes, he ſighs, he lives! Oh, Art divine! [thine
He lives to tell theſe glorious deeds are
The wife, the children, in fix'd tranſport gaze;
Lift their claſp'd hands, and ſpeak thy wond'rous praiſe:
Nor theirs alone—but he who dares to tread,
Uncall'd, the unknown manſions of the dead,
Whoſe ſoul, unfit to take its daring flight,
Had plung'd inguif'd in ſhades of endleſs night,
Sav'd by thy art, by thy preſerving care,
Shall ſpend his life in penitence and prayer.
Oh, what reward ſhall ſuch high merit claim,
Beyond the reach of earthly powers or fame!
'Tis not in gold, nor monumental praiſe,
Nor glittering ſtars, nor wreaths of civic bays;
'Tis not in theſe a meet reward to find,
For thoſe we hail Preſervers of Mankind:
Trophies ſhall fade, and mould'ring tombs decay,
Pride's idle theme, the pageant of a day;
But to thy deeds ſhall nobler altars blaze;
Recovered Thouſands ſhall atteſt thy praiſe.

H. H. S.

FOR THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S RECEIVING HOUSE IN HYDE PARK, OR WHEREVER ERECTED.

MORTAL!

IF thou haſt anguiſh in thy quiv'ring heart,
One moment pauſe before thou doſt depart:
On this fair tablet caſt thy wearied mind;
It bids thee live—and learn to be reſign'd.
Though grief on grief acts with redoubled pain, [chain;
'Tis not for Man to break life's ſtated
Lorn Mortal, no!—thy life is not thine own;
Man was not born to live for ſelf alone.

And you, ye gay, on whom fair plenty ſmiles, [ney toils;
Think how the wretched through his jour-
Think, and beſtow;—and the reward will be
Mark'd in the boſom of *Eternity*.

A RAMBLER.

THE SUICIDE.

AH! ſee, the ſtorm is gath'ring faſt!
Hark, how "the wild inconſtant blaſt"
Roars loudly o'er the naked heath,
The ſullen meſſenger of death.
The ſurging brooks are ſwell'd with rain,
And, forming, deluge all the plain;
The valley, buried by the wave,
Lies ſunk beneath a wat'ry grave.

The moon has hid her ſilver light,
And dark and dreary is the night;
For ſcarce one ſcatter'd ray is ſeen,
To pierce the awful gloomy ſcene:
With hurried and diſorder'd pace,
With flowing hair and haggard face,
Pale Werter comes, and pours his moan,
While the winds echo to his groan.

"Yes, I will cloſe my eyes in ſleep,
And lie beneath the ſtormy deep;
My eyes no more ſhall ſee the day,
No more ſhall view the ſunny ray;
Thee, Charlotte, I no more ſhall ſee;
Werter no more ſhall look on thee:
I go to bury all my pain
Within the billows of the main.

"Welcome, ye winds; ye waves, all hail;
More welcome than the ſummer gale:
For ye ſhall howl my fun'ral knell.
Charlotte, adieu! my love, farewell!"
He ſaid, and from the mountain's brow
Plung'd headlong in th' abyſs below:
He toſs'd amidſt the roaring tide;
He ſunk beneath the waves, and died.

T. S....

LINES, written on-board Ship, in the Britiſh Channel, *on the 1ſt July*, 1802; *a hard Gale, and a thick Fog.*

ENGLAND, I love thy rugged coaſt;
My greateſt pride, my conſtant boaſt,
To be a ſon of thine!
Pleaſe then, in pity, to diſpel
The low'ring clouds that round thee dwell,
And wear a face like mine.
For, as I near thy rocky ſhore,
Ambitious thoughts now no more
Their baneful ills impart.
Friendſhip and love their charms unite,
Thoſe charms that ſoften and delight,
And humaniſe the heart.

EPI-

EPITAPH

On THOMAS AYLWARD, Muſ. D. Gretham Profeſſor of Muſick, *who died Feb.* 27, 1801, *aged* 70 *Years.* (See Vol. LXXI. p. 478.)

AYLWARD, adieu! my pleaſing, gentle friend!
Regret and honour on thy life attend;
Thy rapid hand harmonious ſkill poſſeſt,
And mortal harmony enrich'd thy breaſt:
For Heaven moſt freely to thy life aſſign'd
Benevolence, the muſick of the mind;
Mild as thy nature, all thy moral ſcene,
Thy death was eaſy as thy life ſerene.

W. HAYLEY.

PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE.

No LI.

TO ſtand, or not to ſtand? that is the queſtion;
Whether, t' obtain a ſeat in Parliament,
'Twere beſt ſecure ſome borough vendible,
Or try one's ſtrength in a conteſted county,
And by oppoſing, gain it? To ſtand? to ſtand?
canvas; [frank,
Nay more, to be return'd—and ſay, we
Eſcape arreſts, make laws, and claim ſuch rights
That ſenators are heirs to: 'tis a privilege
Moſt proudly to be us'd. To ſtand? to canvas? [the rub;
Perchance the election loſe; aye, there's
For in the lengthen'd poll what ſums are ſpent,
When by ſome trick or compromiſe
We are thrown out; muſt make us firſt give up,
Ere at ſo dear a rate we buy huzzas:
For who would bear the ſquibs of party wit,
The inſulting mob, the poor man's contumely,
The perfidy of turn-coats, the law's delay,
The inſolence of office, and the ſpurns
That ſuppliant wealth e'en of the pot-boiler takes; [ſervice
When he himſelf might do the State more
As a bare country juſtice? Who would gripe hands, [drunken clubs,
And quaff and ſweat whole nights with
But that the thought of ſomething after chairing, [friends
A penſion'd place—which to his ſteady
No miniſter denies; ſpurs on ambition,
And makes us rather riſe to expoſe ourſelves, [known?
Than flee from honours, and be little
Thus intereſt doth make members of us all,
And thus the ſpirit of the Conſtitution
Is ſo debas'd with ſordid view of pelf,
That orators of greateſt power i' th' houſe,
With this defect, their motions turn aſide
From public weal, and loſe the name of patriots. HAMLET, III. 1.

TO be poſſeſs'd of beauty's richeſt charms,
Yet paint the face that was ſo fair before;
To tinge refined bloom; to gloſs the lily;
To perfume breath more fragrant than the morn; [white arms;
Smooth with cold cream the ſoft and milk-
New-ſhape the eyebrow, and with art'ful dreſs [witching,
To make the ſmiles of love ſtill more be-
Is in the youthful maid attraction needleſs.

TO be advanc'd into the fear of life,
Yet ape the May-day air of youthful dreſs;
To ſmooth the wrinkled, paint the fallow ſkin; [tures;
To throw th' inviting veil o'er faded fea-
To plump the cheeks; to add a ſet of teeth
To mumbling gums; or with new-ſpread looks [muth,
To ſeek the withe'd top of time to gar-
Is in grey virgins lure ridiculous.

TO heap upon one double load of guilt,
And, e'en to furieſt, feed thoughts rank before;
In wine and waſſail riot; whiſper the tale
That ſpreads a bluſh upon the modeſt cheek;
To ſmooth o'er vice; to add another oath
Unto prophaneneſs; or with daring ſcoff
To ſeek the holy writ of Heaven to banter,
Is in white-bearded men ripeneſs for woe.

KING JOHN, IV. 2.

MASTER SHALLOW.

The Origin of GUNPOWDER and BRANDY.

A Fable.

THAT Powers inviſible oft uſe their ſkill
In forms corporeal, as their fancies ſuit,
This world and its inhabitants, at will,
To teaze, to try, annoy and perſecute,
Is what on no ſlight notions we receive;
Some from experience think too they can prove:
Example teaches in the caſe of Eve;
And various reaſons to perſuaſion move.

It happened ('tis no matter when)
The object was—dominion to extend;
To gain new influence o'er the hearts of men;
To mar their better intereſts—the end.

Not in effeminate Aſia to ſucceed, [worth;
Nor to attempt the South's leſs ſtubborn
Ambition inſtigates a nobler deed,
To fix a laſting empire in the North.

In Hell—where elſe could ſuch ſuggeſtion riſe?
A Council ſtrait is ſummoned to appear;
Their leader, their great Arbiter and King,
The Sovereign of *the Pow'r of the Air.*

Inſtant, in quick contention for the prize,
His fitteſt claims each eager to be known
Two dæmons of ſuperior rank ariſe,
And preſs poſſeſſion of the glorious throne.

One with tonorous voice, and aſpect bold,
Hoſtile to happineſs, and hating peace,
Pro-

Profeſſed a ſcheme of ſuffering to unfold,
Would human miſery dreadfully increaſe;
Spread through the ſickening world freſh ſcenes of woe;
Bid mighty empires ſhrink at his command;
With countleſs victims fill the realms below,
And ſcatter vengeance with relentleſs hand.

In truth, no common Powers aſſumed were theſe,
Nor he a fiend of ordinary ſize:
Yet ſome inferior merit ſtill was his;
He made no fair pretences a diſguiſe:

Open and free his miſchiefs to expoſe,
By ſecret arts diſdain'd he to prevail.
The form this dæmon took, in humble proſe
GUNPOWDER would be call'd:—ſo ſays the tale.

Againſt him, meek, his rival ſtood diſplay'd;
He urg'd his plea with mild engaging face,
As truſtieſt of friends:—much promiſe made—
Phyſician, comfort, of the human race.

Diſguis'd in ſweets and perfumes he appear'd;
Stole into healing drugs with ſly addreſs;
Taught ladies that from him was nothing fear'd,
And to their cabinets ſecur'd acceſs:

Bade the afflicted hence new courage gain;
Recruit their ſpirits, overwhelm'd with care;
Aboliſh latitude, chagrin, and pain;
Solace of men, and guardian of the fair.

Till having thus by various means allured,
Brought all his ſubjects to their lateſt hour;
And, ſlow yet certain, ſecret yet aſſur'd,
Pleaſing yet fatal, prov'd his fulleſt power;

Shame and diſeaſe ſubmiſſive at his word,
Hell and the Grave obedient to his call:
'Twas found on him alone could be conferr'd
The dreadful ſceptre:—BRANDY was his name.

Worceſter, July 1. P.

From an old MS. in the Harleian Collection.

A LAMENTATION, FOR THE CONFLAGRATION OF THE MUSES' HABITATION, OF THE FOUNDATION OF I. H.

Made upon the Burning of a petty Grammar-School.

WHAT heat of learning kindled your deſire,
Ye Muſes' Sons, to ſet your houſe on fire?
What love of honour in you breaſts did burn,
Thoſe ſparks of virtue into flames to turn?
Or was't ſome higher cauſe? were the hot Gods,
Phœbus and Vulcan, old friends, fall'n at odds?
And he prevail'd? then never let the dolt
Be prais'd for making arms and thunderbolt.
Let poets' pens paint only his diſgrace,
His clubbed foot, horn'd front, and ſooty face;
Whate'er was cauſe, ſure ill was the event,
Which all Muſes juſtly may lament:
But above all, for name's ſake, *Polyhimny*,
Bewails the downfall of this learned chimney
Then might you ſee, how without ſpeech
Lay the ſad aſhes of an *Accidence*.
What number here of *nouns* to wreck did
As *domus, ilne*, and a many moe,
In woeful *caſe*; no *ſex* the flame did ſpare;
Each *gender* in this loſs had common ſhare.
Here you might ſee the rueful *declinations*
Of fifteen *pronouns* and four *conjugations*;
Some gerunds *di*, and ſome *do* overcome;
And ſome with heat and foot are quite ſtruck *dum*.
Supines lay gaſping upward, void of ſenſes,
And *moods* grew mad to ſee imperfect *tenſes*;
Adverbs of place threw down their lofty ſtories,
As *ubi, ibi illic, intus, foris*:
Conjunctions to diſjoin'd, as you would wonder,
No coupling ſcarce, but it was burnt aſunder.
The *prepoſitions* knew not where to be;
Each *interjection* cried *hei, woe is me!*
For the due joining of which words again,
A neighbour, call'd *qui mihi*, came amain;
Elſe ſure the fire had into flames ſo turn'd,
Gods, men, months, rivers, winds, and all had burn'd:
Now 'gan the flames the *Metroclits* to cumber,
And poor *Supellex* loſt his plural number.
Of *verbs* there had eſcap'd ſcarce one of twenty,
Had there not been by chance *Ai in præſenti*.

(Suppreſſit cætera luctus.)

SONG, *ſung by* Mrs. JORDAN, *in the Comedy of* Faſhionable Friends.

IN the rough blaſt heaves the billow,
In the light air waves the willow;
Ev'ry thing of moving kind
Varies with the veering wind;
What have I to do with thee,
Dull, unjoyous Conſtancy?

Sombre tale and ſatire witty,
Sprightly glee and doleful ditty;
Meaſur'd ſighs and roundelay,
Welcome all, but do not ſtay;
For what have I to do with thee,
Dull, unjoyous Conſtancy?

EPITAPH ON DR. HOARE, LATE PRINCIPAL OF JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD.

HERE lies th' accompliſh'd Dr. HOARE,
Whoſe length of years was ninety-four.
His manners were the moſt polite;
His learning was as exquiſite:
He was in Greek to all ſuperior,
And in Latin to few inferior.
There lies not in our mother earth,
A ſon of more intrinſic worth;
And at this time we hardly can
Find ſo learn'd, ſo good a man.

April 5.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated, that, for the service of five months of the present year, the following sums (excluding fractions) had been already voted under the head of Supplies:

The estimates of the Navy already voted, 7,770,896l.; for the Army of Great Britain, 6,158,200l.; ditto for Ireland, 1,520,130l.; Army Extraordinaries for Great Britain, 2,400,000l.; ditto for Ireland, upwards of 300,000l.; the ordnance for England, 819,162l.; ditto, for Ireland, 125,000l.; miscellaneous services for England, 265,000l.; ditto for Ireland, 163,000l.; for liquidating the National Debt, the annual sum of 200,000l.; for Corn Bounties, 1,690,000l.; deficiencies of the Malt Tax of 1801, 400,000l.; the defalcation of the estimated amount of the export and import tax, 400,000l.; Exchequer Bills, 3,300,000l.; interest on Exchequer Bills, Discount on the Loan, &c. 1,877,000l.; voted to pay off the arrears of the Civil List, 990,000l.; making the total of the Supply voted, 24,614,000l.; of which total sum there is for Ireland, 1,318,000l. leaving provision to be made for the Army, Navy, and Ordnance, for the remainder of the year, namely seven months, to be provided for. The precise amount of the sum necessary to this object he was unable to state, as the arrangements on which it depended had not yet been formed.

Towards the Ways and Means there had been already voted, duties on Malt and Pensions, together with the sum now given in lieu of the Land-tax, 2,750,000l.; surplus subscription on funded Exchequer Bills, 188,874l.; Loan (of which two millions are for Ireland) 25,000,000l.; amounting in the whole to 27,980,000l.; being 3,300,000l. more than the amount of the supply. This sum, however, being inadequate to the services of the Army, Navy, Ordnance, and Miscellaneous Articles during the seven months to be provided for, and which would probably exceed 12 millions, it was intended to propose a separate vote for five millions, to be issued in Exchequer bills; there was likewise a Lottery, and a separate Loan for Ireland, to the amount of 1,500,000l. Mr. Addington then stated the terms of the Loan of 25 millions which he had negotiated, observing, that the subscriber for every 100l. advanced was to have 65l. stock in the three per cent. consols; 60l. in the three per cent. reduced; and 6l. 19s. 3d. of a deferred stock; which is not to bear interest till January 1808; making in all 131l. 19s. 6d. stock, for each 100l. advanced. Of this sum 23 millions is exclusively for Great Britain, and the stock created by this Loan amounts to 14,95 ,000l. consols, 13,800,000l. reduced, and the deferred may be estimated at 1,601,000l. making in all 30,351,600l. The stock created by the funding of Exchequer bills before Christmas amounts to 11,000,000l. and with the 56,000,000l. stock, for which the Income-tax, about to be repealed, is now pledged, make a general total of 97,934,000l. debt, for the interest of which provision is to be made,—viz. interest and management of present Loan of 30 millions stock, 876,000l.; interest on 11 millions, including management and one per cent. sinking fund, 548,000l.; interest of 56,600,000l. in consequence of the repeal of the Income-tax, 1,738,000l.; making in all 3,162,000l. the amount of new taxes to be imposed. Mr. Addington, after some general observations on the subject of the Income-tax, which he thought it now expedient to repeal, without losing sight of this great resource, should the empire be again compelled to put forth its faculties, stated the following to be the objects of new taxation:

BEER. That the rates on Beer or Ale, of the price of 13s. or under per barrel, shall cease.—That for every barrel of table beer of 16s. the barrel, or under, brewed by a brewer, or other person, there shall be paid, exclusive of the Excise duties, a duty of 2s. per barrel. For every barrel of beer or ale above 16s. the barrel, 2s. additional. Upon every barrel of twopenny ale Scots, 10d. Upon every barrel of Irish beer or ale imported, 6s. Upon every barrel of beer, ale, or mum, imported, except from Ireland, an additional 12s. 11d. Upon every barrel of strong beer exported, there shall be a drawback of 6s.

HOPS. Upon every pound weight of hops grown in Great Britain, an additional 1*d.* $\frac{4}{8}$-20ths. Upon every pound of hops imported from Ireland, 1*d* $\frac{4}{8}$-20ths. Upon every pound of hops exported to Ireland, a drawback of 1*d.* $\frac{4}{8}$-20ths.

SPIRITS. Upon every gallon of spirits imported from Ireland, 2$\frac{1}{2}$d.

MALT. Upon every bushel of Malt, 1s. 6$\frac{1}{2}$d. The aggregate of these duties, Mr. Addington estimated at 2,000,000l.

HOUSES. Upon houses of 5l. a year, and under 20l. an additional duty of 8d. in the pound.—20l. and under 40l. an additional duty of 1s.—40l. and upwards, 1s. 3d.

WINDOWS. Upon houses (except such as are rated at 5l. per year) containing 6 windows, an additional duty of 1s. 6d. Upon houses rated at 5l. per year and upwards, containing 6 windows, an additional duty of 2s. Upon every house containing not more than 7 windows, an additional duty of 4s.

Windows.

Windows.	£.	s.	Windows.	£.	s.	Windows.	£.	s.	Windows.	£.	s.
8	0	9	21	2	11	34	5	8	75 to 79	13	9
9	0	11	22	2	14	35	5	13	80 84	13	19
10	0	16	23	2	17	36	6	0	85 89	14	9
11	1	1	24	3	0	37	6	7	90 94	14	19
12	1	4	25	3	3	38	6	14	95 99	15	9
13	1	7	26	3	8	39	7	1	100 109	15	19
14	1	10	27	3	13	40 to 44	8	5	110 119	16	9
15	1	13	28	3	18	45 49	9	5	120 129	17	9
16	1	16	29	4	3	50 54	10	5	130 139	18	9
17	1	19	30	4	8	55 59	11	5	140 149	19	9
18	2	2	31	4	13	60 64	11	19	150 159	20	9
19	2	5	32	4	18	65 69	12	9	160 169	21	9
20	2	8	33	5	3	70 74	12	19	170 179	22	9
									180 & upw.	22	19

MALE SERVANTS. Upon every Perſon who ſhall keep one Male ſervant, an additional duty of 10s.

2 ditto do. each	8s. d.	6 ditto do. each	0l. 18s.	10 ditto do. each	1l. 6s.
3 ditto do. each	6 0	7 ditto do. each	1 —	11 ditto do. each	1 10
4 ditto do. each	16 0	8 ditto do. each	1 1	— And for every Servant or Journeyman who ſhall board in his maſter's houſe, 10s.	
5 ditto do. each	14 0	9 ditto do. each	1 2		

CARRIAGES. That every perſon who ſhall keep any Coach, Berlin, Chariot, Landau, Chaiſe Marine, Chaiſe with four wheels, or Caravan, or any number thereof, for his or her own uſe, or let out to hire, excepting Stage Coaches, ſhall be charged with the ſeveral additional yearly ſums following:

For 1 Carriage	0l. 8s.	For 4 Carriages	1l. 2s.	For 7 Carriages	2l. 6s. 6d.
2 do. each	0 16	5 do. each	1 9	8 do. each	2 16 0
3 do. each	0 18	6 do. each	1 18	9 or more do.	3 6 0

That the duties granted by an act of the 38th year of his Majeſty upon calaſhes, chaiſe, or chairs with two or three wheels, drawn by one or more horſes, do ceaſe and determine. That every perſon, who ſhall keep any calaſh, chaiſe, or chair, with two or three wheels, drawn by one horſe and no more, for his or her own uſe, or let out to hire, ſhall be charged with an annual duty of 5l. 5s. That every perſon who ſhall keep any calaſh, chaiſe, or chair, with two or three wheels, drawn by two or more horſes, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, ſhall be charged with an annual duty of 7l. 7s.

HORSES. That every perſon who ſhall keep a horſe, mare, or gelding, either for riding or drawing a carriage of any deſcription, ſhall be charged with an additional duty of 6s. For two horſes, &c each 10s. For every horſe, not charged as a horſe kept for riding or drawing, an additional duty of 2s. 6d.

DOGS. That every perſon who ſhall keep any greyhound, pointer, ſetting-dog, ſpaniel, lurcher, or terrier, or who ſhall keep two or more dogs, of whatever deſcription or denomination the ſame may be, ſhall be charged with an additional annual duty, for each, of 4s.; and alſo for each dog, where two or more ſhall be ſo kept. And every perſon who ſhall inhabit any dwelling-houſe, aſſeſſed to any of the duties on inhabited houſes, or on windows or lights, and ſhall keep one dog, and no more, ſuch dog not being a greyhound, hound, pointer, ſetting-dog, ſpaniel, lurcher, or terrier, ſhall be charged with an additional annual duty of 2s.

[This modification and increaſe of the aſſeſſed taxes is to produce one-third, or 900,000l. more than at preſent; and the duty on Clerks and Shopmen (ſince relinquiſhed) was to produce 100,000l. thus making an addition of one million annually to the preſent amount of the aſſeſſed taxes.]

The next object of taxation was a duty on imports and exports, of a modification of the late convoy-tax, which he was ſatisfied might be levied without impairing the means of public wealth, or impeding the operations of commercial enterprize. The convoy-tax comprized a tonnage-duty on the veſſel, and two per cent. *ad valorem* on the cargo; it is intended to conſolidate theſe two branches with modifications, principally by ſubſtituting a ſchedule of 500 articles with a ſpecific duty to each, inſtead of the duty *ad valorem*, excepting in regard to goods ſold at the Eaſt India Company's ſales; the tax on exports to other ports than Europe to be reduced from two to one per cent. and on the imports to impoſe an increaſe of about one-tenth; and from theſe he calculated to obtain a ſum of one million. The bonding ſyſtem, he obſerved, is to be extended, the Cuſtom houſe duties are to be conſolidated ſo as to remove many cauſes of delay, and various regulations are about to be adopted to facilitate the duty of the revenue officer and the general operations of trade. Mr. Addington reſiſted the opinion, that our commerce would decreaſe in conſequence of the peace: the reduction of

of freight, insurance, and other heavy charges, he thought, would more than counterbalance any thing favourable to commerce that existed in the peculiar nature of war. He then observed, that he had estimated the looked-for revenue at four millions, being 800,000l. more than the interest of the 97 millions of new debt now created. He likewise entered into a comprehensive statement of his intentions in regard to the application of the Sinking Fund, which obviated the necessity of imposing 970,000l. new taxes, to make the accustomed provision of one per cent. to the Sinking Fund, for the liquidation of the new debt of 97 millions. In the year 1786, he observed, the Sinking Fund of one million was established and secured. It was then provided that the interest and accumulation of this fund should be vested in commissioners, who should apply the produce to the extinction of the national debt; and that this mode of application should continue till the annual sum in the hands of the commissioners amounted to 4,000,000l. After this took place, it was referred for Parliament to consider in what manner it was to be employed; whether in diminishing the amount of taxes, or in accelerating the extinction of the whole debt. A separate Sinking Fund was likewise settled, by which one per cent. (besides the provision of interest) was set aside, to operate so as in 45 years to redeem the capital of the debt. In February last, the old Sinking Fund, in the hands of the commissioners, was 2,500,000l.; and the old debt, for the redemption of which it was fixed, amounted to 199,000,000l. The new Sinking Fund at the same period amounted to three millions; and the debt to which it was applicable amounted to 212,000,000l.: he now proposed to consolidate these two Sinking Funds, and to make them co-operate directly in the general extinction of the whole mass of the debt, which by this mode will be effected faster than could be done by adhering to the old system; besides this, it immediately relieves us from the necessity of imposing taxes to the amount of 900,000l. which would be the amount of the one per cent. Sinking Fund. The object of this consolidation, said Mr. Addington, even on the most unfavourable calculation of buying up at par, will be to extinguish the national debt in 45 years, allowing that in the interim 100 millions should be added to it. Mr. Addington deferred until the effect of the peace be ascertained, to make any alteration in the salt duties; and concluded by observing, "We have a prospect of a long period of tranquillity, to cultivate the riches of commerce, and to promote our financial improvement. By not insulting the honour, or invading the independence of other nations, we shall avoid the danger of embroiling ourselves with our neighbours, while we shall continue to be more and more prepared in cases of attack to protect our own honour, and defend our own interests. Animosity, I trust, has ceased with the war; but vigilance, firmness, and energy, will be preserved, though not guided by jealousy. We ought ever to employ a wise caution in our relations with other powers. By these means we shall enjoy all the blessings of peace, and increase all the resources of war."

On the first of the Resolutions being read, Mr. *Whitbread* rose, and entered into a brief recital of the injuries which the brewers and the publick must suffer by the tax on malt and beer. He did not conceive that the tokens of triumph which the Minister expressed either for peace obtained, or for the repeal of the Income-tax, or yet for his bargain this day upon the loan, would at all compensate these persons, or the publick, for the ruinous tax he had introduced this night against a branch of trade that rendered more real services to the state than any other whatsoever in this country. He contended, that if this tax be enforced, the poor will naturally suffer by it; for it will be wholly impossible for the brewer to make it, and the retailer sell it at 4d. per pot. The addition of 11d. per barrel is of much more magnitude than the publick are aware of; and he shewed, that where a person, as many did, brews 200,000 barrels a year, that with a small fraction would take no less than 10,000l. a year out of such brewer's pocket. After some pointed observations on the conduct of the late ministry, he concluded with hoping, that the tax, in its proposed shape, might not be passed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in explanation, stated, that the stock of beer which the brewers might have on hand would be exempt from the additional duty; he could not state the same satisfactory answer with respect to the malt stock.

Mr. *Pitt* then rose in reply to Mr. Whitbread.—He said, the Hon. Gentleman had thought proper to allude to what he (Mr. Whitbread) called his words in 1792, wherein he had expressed an earnest belief that the Peace would be lasting, notwithstanding the French Revolution; and that it only required time to avail ourselves of the attendants on Peace, by extending our commerce, increasing our manufacture, improving the agriculture of the country, and, by cultivating the arts, to raise the country to the highest degree of eminence, and to ameliorate the situation of the people. These, he would agree, were the sanguine hopes he had then formed: he had also adopted the funded system, which had met the Hon. Gentleman's animadversion, in a conviction that the taxes bore hard upon the lower ranks of society, whom if possible

poſſible he wiſhed to relieve. The opinions he had at that time formed of Revolutionary France had not turned out exactly correct; but, if he had erred in his judgment, he had done it in common with thoſe who had of late become at once the object of obloquy and admiration with the hon. gentleman. An illuſtrious character who was now no more (he meant Mr. Burke), whoſe prophetic eye could pervade all human affairs, had but a glimpſe of thoſe horrors which have ſince taken place, when he aſſerted that France preſented only a blank in the map of Europe; thinking, as he did, that the convulſed and agonized ſtate of the country, the bloodſhed, rapine, deva[illegible]tation, and ruin it was ſpreading around, would in a ſhort time conſume itſelf, and that its convulſive and diſtracted efforts might for a time annoy its continental neighbours; yet did he feel the fulleſt aſſurance that its baneful progreſs would never reach the happineſs, proſperity, and tranquillity of this country. If he had been in an error at that time, he ſhould repeat, he had erred from motives he had no reaſon to be aſhamed of. The Hon. Gentleman had meant to repreſent him as diſpoſed to quarrel, and to plunge the country unneceſſarily into a deſtructive war; inſinuating that he had ſacrificed the peace and tranquillity of the country for private gratification, and that he was not driven to what he afterwards did; in reply to which he ſhould ſay, that he had no intention but of doing and promoting the ends his gracious Sovereign had employed him to accompliſh, namely, the intereſts and happineſs of the people at large; and he would inſiſt that the country was compelled to arm in defence of its independence, exiſtence, and honour, in order to meet the gigantic powers of a nation which threatened the overthrow of all Europe, and who depicted the country as its particular object. From ſuch a conteſt, though his hopes were not always the moſt ſanguine, yet he did expect an honourable iſſue; even at a time when the patriots of the country, as they called themſelves, pronounced the country as irretrievably loſt, and that ruin had actually arrived. In ſuch a ſtate of things, when the circumſtances of the country were peculiarly awful and alarming, he would aſk, what was their conduct? When the ſtoppage of the Bank had ſpread alarm and conſternation through the country, when the mutiny in our fleets had increaſed that alarm, and we had neither ſhips to ſend to ſea, nor, as it was pretended by them, any money in the Bank; did they act like men poſſeſſing the hearts of Britiſh people, when, under all the accumulated evils he had deſcribed, they withdrew themſelves from the Houſe, and refuſed to hold out a hand to aſſiſt in ſaving the country, which they pronounced to be irretrievably loſt, and gone for ever? In this ſituation did his Majeſty's Miniſters then remain firm at their poſts; and that ſolid ſyſtem of finance was eſtabliſhed which gentlemen had ſince deprecated, though the reſult of experience, he would contend, had proved its ſolidity and excellence. It had been the means of raiſing Loans unexampled in the hiſtory of finance, at the time when the funds were ſo low as 47, and when the hearts of ſome perſons ſunk within them. Notwithſtanding the picture he had drawn, the country had gone on, during the laſt four years of the war, increaſing in vigour and reſources, and, with the exception of the failure of our ſeaſons, increaſing alſo in wealth, proſperity, and commerce, till at laſt they were brought to a year of peace, which, from the expenſive negociations carried on, was equal to a year of war; and then, in that year, after nine years of war, after the country had been ſo irretrievably loſt, (hear! hear!) the Miniſter was enabled to negociate a Loan for twenty-five millions, on the ſame terms he had raiſed four millions the firſt year of the war, after ten years of peace and undiſturbed tranquillity. (A loud cry of *Hear*, from all parts of the Houſe.) Mr. Pitt apologiſed for his warmth, and ſaid he could not wholly diveſt himſelf of perſonal feelings. He was ready at any future period to meet gentlemen on that or any other ground of complaint they might have againſt him.

Mr. *Whitbread* roſe; when

Mr. *Pitt* exclaimed, "I have not yet ſitten down, though I doubt not the Hon. Gentleman thinks I ought to do ſo."

Mr. Pitt then ſlightly glanced at the ſubject of the Ways and Means, approving in general of the taxes to be adopted, obſerving that he ſhould have a future opportunity of diſcuſſing them more particularly. He agreed that Mr. Whitbread had come forward in behalf of a very reſpectable body of men, and deſerved to be heard with candour; but conceived he had miſtaken the nature of the tax; obſerving that it was his opinion, and he begged to be underſtood as caſting no invidious reflection, that a conſiderable revenue might be drawn from perſons engaged in breweries without the generality of the public being taxed more than they were at preſent, by raiſing the article of the conſumer. He ſhould juſt ſay another word on a ſubject which he conceived of the greateſt importance, before he ſat down: he meant the propoſed modification of the Sinking Fund, of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice. No one, he ſaid, was likely to view that modification with more jealouſy than himſelf, not more from the circumſtances of the ſyſtem having originated with him, than from the conviction he felt of its ſolid and ſubſtantial effects, and he would inſiſt that it would be better to raiſe the 900,000*l.* annually,

annually, than to ſuffer a deviation to take place from a plan, which he was well aſſured, next to the firmneſs, vigour, and wiſdom diſplayed in the character of the Houſe, had ſecured the ſafety, honour, and independence of the nation. Should, however, a change be conſidered as productive of eſſential benefit, it no leſs proved the excellence of the ſyſtem; for if, after all the aſſiſtance it had afforded the country, a collateral aid could be reſorted to, productive of benefit, by the alleviation of the public burthens, it furniſhed at once the fruits of his beſt and ſincereſt wiſhes.

Mr. *Burdon* ſpoke to the ſame effect.

Mr. *Grey*, in reply to Mr. Pitt, entered into a comprehenſive view of his adminiſtration, and a decided reprobation of the war.

After ſome obſervations from Meſſrs. *Combe*, *Jones*, *Baker*, *Robſon*, and *Mainwaring*, the reſolutions were read, and agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

April 6.

On the motion of Lord *Holland*, the amount of the duties of 4½ per cent. payable out of certain Weſt India property to the Crown, from Jan. 1785 to 1801, was ordered to be laid before the Houſe.

On the motion of Lord *Hobart*, the thanks of the Houſe were voted to the Army and Navy. His Lordſhip obſerved, that the bravery of our ſeamen exceeded any thing ever known before, and that their ſucceſs was proportionable: in the courſe of the war, they had taken or deſtroyed 77 ſail of the line belonging to the enemy, 124 frigates, and about 1000 ſmaller veſſels; and our Army, wherever it was engaged on equal terms, was victorious. His Lordſhip paid an high eulogium on Gen. Doyle, who had been accidentally omitted to be noticed in the official diſpatch from Egypt.

In the Commons the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after expatiating on the ſplendid atchievements of the Navy and Army in different quarters of the globe, concluded with moving the thanks of the Houſe to the Navy, Army, Marines, Volunteers, Yeomanry, Sea Fencibles, and Militia of the United Kingdom, for their gallant ſervices during the late war.—The motions were carried *nem. con.*

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means was received; and after ſome converſation, the reſolutions were ſeverally agreed to.

April 7.

After a debate of ſome duration, the bill for increaſing the allowance to Coroners was read a ſecond time.

The Houſe in a Committee to conſider the Act of Henry VIII. relative to the non-reſidence of the Clergy, Sir *W. Scott* ſtated numerous objections to the law as it now ſtands. He obſerved, that the condition of ſome Clergymen in England was not ſo good as that of menial ſervants; and dwelt with his accuſtomed ability on the neceſſity of making an adequate proviſion for the Clergy, as the poverty of many of them diminiſhed the reſpect due to the body in general, and was injurious to the cauſe of religion.

The Houſe, on being reſumed, received the Report of the Committee; and ordered a bill to be brought in, to amend and render more effectual the Act of Henry VIII.

The bills reſpecting the Aſſeſſed-taxes, Beer, Malt, and Hops, were brought in, and read a firſt time.

H. OF LORDS.

April 8.

The Earl of *Moira* poſtponed his motion for an enquiry into the conduct of affairs in India.

Lord *Grenville* made creditable mention of two Noble Lords who preſided over the Britiſh territory in that quarter.

Lord *Moira* wiſhed the world to believe, as he did, that the conduct of the Nobleman alluded to was in every reſpect highly meritorious, till the period when it was ſtated the Nabob of Arcot had been deprived of the dominions he inherited by the will of his father, by the laws of his country, and by the concurrence of the Company, without any other cauſe for ſuch deprivation than that he had refuſed to comply with a demand, to cede to the India Company his government and revenues. This his lordſhip conceived ſo violent and unjuſt an abuſe of power, as to demand enquiry; which he anxiouſly hoped would terminate, as every thing elſe had done, to the honour of the perſons concerned.

H. OF COMMONS.

April 9.

The order of the day for a Committee on the Window and Houſe Tax bill was, after a long debate, agreed to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſtated, that the relations between this country and the Continent rendered it expedient, to continue for a limited time the exiſting reſtriction on the iſſue of ſpecie, with certain diſcretionary power to the Bank; and concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to that effect, which, after ſome debate, was agreed to.

The Houſe, in a Committee of Ways and Means, agreed to certain reſolutions propoſed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, calculated to form a ſubſtitute for the Convoy Duty, and to raiſe the duty on Imports, and lower it on Exports.

The Houſe in a Committee of Iriſh Sup-

ply,

ply, on the motion of Mr. *Corry*, voted the following sums (Irish Currency.)—For Civil Buildings, 15,692l. 6s. 6d.; Secretary to Commissioners for charitable purposes, 276l. 18s. 6d.; repair and building of Churches, 3,461l. 10s. 10d.; Linen Manufactories, 14,953l. 17s. 2d.; Fever Hospital in Dublin, 1,384l. 12s. 3d.; Commissioners of wide streets, 3,115l. 7s. 8½d.; Paving Dublin, 6,923l. 1. 6½.

Grants for the improvement of Dublin being objected to by Mr. *Robson*, Lord *Hawkesbury* said, Ireland had contributed her 2-17ths of 1,800,000l. paid in Corn bounties for the exclusive support of this country.—The Grenada Accommodation bill was passed.

April 10.

A bill for authorising the advancement of further sums upon the Consolidated Fund, for carrying into effect the act for the improvement of the Port of London; and also a bill for raising further sums for improving the entrances into the City, at Temple Bar and Snow-hill, were severally presented, and read the first time.

(To be continued.)

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, July 20. *Letter from Capt. Sir* H. POPHAM *to Sir* E. NEPEAN, *Bart. dated at Calcutta, Nov.* 18, 1801.

Sir, I have much pleasure in transmitting you a copy of Capt. Collier's letter of the 16th September, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, giving a very detailed account of his sinking the French National Ship La Flesche, of 22 guns and 170 men. The result of Capt. Collier's unremitting perseverance under every trying circumstance, and his determined conduct in warping the Victor into Mahe harbour, is likely to be of very material service to the commerce of India, as La Flesche was unquestionably intended to cruise in the Bay of Bengal.

I am, &c. HOME POPHAM.

His Majesty's Ship Victor, Mahe Roads, Sept. 19.

Sir, The state of the crew of His Majesty's sloop under my command, after leaving the Red Sea, induced me to put into the Island Diego Garcia. After procuring a large supply of turtle and good water, I left that harbour on the 27th of August, and proceeded on the execution of the particular service pointed out in your orders of the 22d July; and on the 2d instant, in sight of of these islands, his Majesty's sloop fell in with a French national corvette, and after a few ineffectual manœuvres on her part, from the superior sailing of the Victor, when going large, I had the pleasure of bringing her to a close action at three quarters past five P. M. The disguised state of the Victor did not long deceive the enemy; the second broadside proved sufficient, the corvette hauling her wind and endeavouring to escape; which, in about twenty minutes, I was sorry to observe, by having almost directed her fire at our masts and sails, she had a fair prospect of effecting; for, on her tacking under our lee, I endeavoured to wear, with the hope of boarding on her bow, when I had the mortification to find both lower and topsail-braces shot away on the starboard side, as well as preventer ones and bow lines; and before others could be rove, the corvette was half a mile to windward; night fast approaching added to the chagrin I felt on observing the corvette sail better than the Victor on a wind; the chace continued all night, frequently within gun-shot, and at sun-set the following day, from the wind having favoured the enemy, she was four or five miles to windward; in the night of the 4th lost sight of the chace, when, probably by tacking, she escaped. In this affair I had one man wounded with two musket balls, and Mr. Middleton, master's mate, slightly; the damage sustained in the hull trifling, the fore-mast shot through, and I have to regret our sails and rigging much cut. Judging from the course the corvette was steering, when first seen, she must be bound to these Islands, I pushed for them, and towards sun-set of the 5th she was again seen running-in for this anchorage. I kept under easy sail till dark, when the Victor was anchored; at daylight I had the satisfaction of seeing the corvette moored with springs in the bason or inner harbour, with a red flag at the fore (which, as I since learn, was in defiance). Being unacquainted with the Channel, and having no pilot, Mr. Crawford, the master, (though ill of a fever,) and Mr. Middleton, being volunteers, were sent to sound; which service they completely performed; nor did the latter gentleman desist, till repeatedly fired at by a boat from the corvette. The extreme narrowness of the channel, added to the wind not being very favourable, compelled me to use warps and the stay-sails only, which exposed the ship to a raking fire for some minutes, till, shoaling our water, I was obliged to bring up. Having two springs on the cable, our broadside was soon brought to bear; and at three quarters past eleven A. M. a well-directed fire was opened, which was kept up incessantly from both vessels till twenty minutes past two, when I plainly perceived the enemy was going down; in a few minutes her cable was cut, she fell round, and her bow grounded on a coral reef. Mr. M'Leap, the First Lieutenant, with a party of officers and men, were sent to board: though scarce had they put off, ere we discovered the

the enemy to be on fire. Lieutenant Smith and other officers were then sent with proper assistance; but, just as they had succeeded in extinguishing the fire, she fell on her larboard bilge into deeper water, and sunk. She proves to have been the French national corvette La Fleche, mounting twenty long French eight-pounders, answering to English nines, with two stern chasers, though it appears all her guns were not mounted in the first action; was larger than the Victor in dimensions, perfectly new, a remarkable fast sailer, and not four months from France, commanded by Capt. Bonamy, Lieut. De Vaisseau, with four Lieutenants, and a complement of one hundred and forty-five men, some of whom had been left sick Bourbon. From a number of dead and dying men reported to be found on her forecastle, as well as two alongside, I am induced to believe the carnage was great, though only four are acknowledged by the French Captain. She had 20 men to assist at her guns, forming a part of the crew of the French frigate La Chiffonne, captured here a few days since by his Majesty's ship La Sybille, Capt. Adam. The obstinate defence made by La Fleche was on the supposition of the Victor being a privateer. From the length of time elapsed ere this business was brought to a close, I have felt it necessary to be thus particular in my detail; and I trust for your excuse should I dwell longer, as I feel I should do an injustice to every officer and man on board, did I neglect paying a just tribute to the cool and determined bravery they evinced: even men labouring under a lingering fever (of which I had unfortunately thirty) felt a proportionate zeal. I beg leave to recommend to your notice Lieut. M'Lean; as well as solicit your interest for the confirmation of my second, Mr. Smith, as also Mr. Hyde, gunner, observing, that whenever Mr. Middleton or Mr. Graves, (both having passed for Lieutenants), shall obtain the rank, they will do equal credit to your patronage. In this action I most fortunately had not a man either killed or wounded; our hull, rigging, and boats, have suffered much, besides having some shot between wind and water. GEORGE R. COLLIER.

AERONAUTIC EXPEDITIONS OF M. GARNERIN.

Monday, June 28. This day an elegant afternoon breakfast was given at Ranelagh by the directors of the *Pic-Nic* Society, of which about 2000 persons of the first distinction partook. The Duchess of Devonshire, the Countess of Cholmondeley, Viscountess Melbourne, Lord and Lady Pomfret, Lady Louisa Manners, and all the fashionables that remain in town, graced with their presence the rational and sumptuous scene. The company, after promenading for some time, sat down to a most elegant entertainment, consisting of every delicacy of the season, and of a desert of the choicest fruits that could be procured. The tables were all extremely well arranged, and the general disposition of the scene afforded universal satisfaction. The Duke of York's band attended, and played a variety of favourite airs. About 5 o'clock, Mr. Garnerin, the celebrated aëronaut, accompanied by Captain Sowden, of the navy, ascended in his Balloon, which, for neatness of construction, as well as for the admirable philosophic principles by which it is distinguished, far surpasses any thing of the kind ever before witnessed in this country. Its ascent was, in the first instance, very gradual, in order that all possible gratification might be afforded to the crowd of fashionable and admirable spectators who attended on the occasion; and the interest which the scene excited in every mind, seemed great beyond all power of description. Having evinced his unrivalled skill in the management of his stupendous vehicle, by manœuvring for a few minutes immediately over the gardens, M. Garnerin took his leave of the company, and saluting them with a flag which he held in his hand, proceeded upon his aërial voyage, in a North-Eastern direction over the town, at so moderate a height as to be distinctly observed in every part of the metropolis. The atmosphere being exceedingly clouded and heavy, he was under the necessity of parting with the greater part of his ballast to enable him to ascend to the desired height. This, however, in a very short time he effected; but the numerous clouds, which from the unfavourable state of the weather he had to encounter, in the course of 15 minutes entirely obscured him from our view; nor did he from that time present himself again to the sight of the multitude, who, with the utmost interest, continued for a considerable time to gaze for him amidst the ponderous clouds. The Balloon was about 30 feet in diameter, and about 45 in height; the car, about six feet by four, and about two feet and a half in depth, with a seat at each end, and a space between for ballast, hung from the extremity of the netting with which the Balloon was covered, at a distance of nearly eight feet, suspended by no more than four cords; so that, when the number of accidents that every day are heard of, by falling overboard ships, encompassed as they are with rigging, and familiarised as men are with them, were considered, the most lively anxiety prevailed for the safety of the daring adventurers who were to ascend. The figure and proportions of the Balloon were grand and beautiful;

beautiful; its colours alternate ſections of dark green and yellow, diverſified by the netting. The veſſels in which were contained the materials from which the gas was generated, the tubes by which it was conveyed to the Balloon, the moſt minute part of the inſtruments, and the proceſs, were examined with the moſt particular attention that wonder and curioſity could excite. Garnerin is of the middle ſize, with an expreſſive countenance and a quick eye, extremely active and alert, and particularly ſo in the moment of aſcending. Capt. Sowden is a tall manly figure; he ſeemed rather to feel a ſolemn and decided reſolution than a thoughtleſs gaiety, inſenſible of the value of what it expoſes. The intereſt of the ſcene was increaſed by the great anxiety ſhewn for him by a lady, who, on her knees and with tears, implored him not to venture, but in vain. At their firſt aſcent Capt. Sowden was ſeated; but M. Garnerin, for what reaſon we know not, deſired him to riſe, or the conſequences might be fatal to him. Near the gardens every window, every houſe-top, every tree, was filled; Chelſea gardens were crowded; the river was covered with boats; while the banks on both ſides, and every avenue from towards Ranelagh, were ſo thronged, it was difficult to find a paſſage through them. The great road from Buckingham-gate was abſolutely impaſſable; or at leaſt the carriages, which formed an unbroken chain from the turnpike to Ranelagh door, could only advance ſo ſlowly that many perſons preferred getting out on the way, and ſtruggling through the crowd at any riſque. It is in fact impoſſible to form an idea of the numbers who went out to view this ſublime and novel ſight. Thoſe who were unable, or unwilling to go to the ſpot, were extremely fortunate in ſeeing it paſs over the town, ſo ſlow as to be perfectly ſeen; M. Garnerin and Capt. Sowden ſaluting as they paſſed along, and ſeeming to contrive, by the management of their ballaſt, &c. to remain purpoſely at that elevation, from which the whole city would be likely to have the beſt view.

From Ranelagh, the Balloon took its direction towards Weſtminſter, paſſing over Duke-ſtreet, whence it kept its line, between the river, and the Strand, Fleet-ſtreet, Ludgate-hill, and St. Paul's Church Yard, &c. No Balloon that ever before went up took a courſe ſo directly over London (from Weſt to Eaſt) as M. Garnerin's did. He paſſed over Weſtminſter Abbey and St. Paul's, and could be diſtinctly ſeen above every ſtreet. Every houſe and ſhop was totally deſerted; every ſoul flocked into the ſtreet as if there had been an earthquake. He could be diſtinctly ſeen waving the flags, and at one time he came very low; upon which he threw out ballaſt, aſcended, and was loſt behind a cloud. Soon after this a ſmart ſhower fell, and we ſuppoſe he had not the moſt comfortable voyage. The weather was very hazy; had it been clear, the ſight, paſſing ſo directly over London, and ſo ſlow, would have been one of the moſt beautiful ever ſeen. The ſight produced a great ſenſation in town; great aſtoniſhment and anxiety. Every inhabitant ſaw it; and never had any ſpectacle ſo many ſpectators.

Next morning the following letter was received from M Garnerin, dated Colcheſter, June 29, one o'clock in the morning.

"I take the earlieſt opportunity of informing you, that after a very pleaſant journey, but the moſt dangerous deſcent I ever made, on account of the boiſterous weather, and the vicinity of the ſea, we alighted at a diſtance of four miles from this place, and 60 from Ranelagh. We were only three quarters of an hour on the way. To night I intend to be in London with the Balloon, which is torn to pieces. We ourſelves are all over bruiſes."

Colcheſter is 51 miles from London, in an Eaſt-North-Eaſt direction; ſo that the velocity cannot be eſtimated at leſs than 70 miles in the hour.

The appearance of the Balloon excited the utmoſt aſtoniſhment among the country people, and in Colcheſter. That town was in an uproar all Monday night and till Tueſday afternoon; and the two travellers were much delighted with their reception.

We think it right to preſerve Capt. Sowden's Narrative of this truly extraordinary journey.

"As numberleſs queſtions have been put to me, reſpecting the ſenſations I experienced while in the upper regions, I think it a duty incumbent on me to inform the publick, and to ſet them right as to the erroneous ideas they have of an aëroſtatic voyage. On our firſt aſcending, we felt a few drops of rain. After we had gained the height of about 3000 feet, I deſired Mr. Garnerin not to aſcend any higher till he had paſſed the Metropolis, that the inhabitants might be gratified with a fair view of us. When we had got at a ſmall diſtance from London, we aſcended through ſome very thick clouds, of which I could perceive three diſtinct rows, at the lower one of which we found the quickſilver of the thermometer at 15 deg. and I was obliged to put on my great coat; but on aſcending ſtill higher we found the air more temperate, and the quickſilver riſe gradually to 5 deg. above ſummer heat. We then ſeemed to be ſtationary, and felt no more motion than one would feel in ſitting in a chair in a room. I then propoſed to Mr. Garnerin to overhaul our lockers, where we found a ham, a cold fowl, a cake, and two bottles of orgeat, wines or ſpirits being dangerous to take, owing to the rarefication of the air. The chill of the clouds having given

an appetite, we made a table on our knees with the seats of the car, and eat a very hearty meal. The clouds then disappeared from under us, and we had a delightful view of the country. Whether it was owing to the rarefication of the air, or to the strong light thrown on the earth, I cannot determine, but I found that my sight, which at all times is rather weak, became so strong, that I could easily distinguish the minutest objects on the earth: it appeared like a vast panorama, or map, of about fifty miles in circumference, where we could not only follow with our eyes the different cross-roads and intersections on it, but even distinguish the ruts on them, and the very furrows in the field. The sense of hearing was stronger here than on earth; for, at the height of 15,000 feet, we could distinctly hear the rattling of the carriages on the roads, the lowing of cattle, and the acclamations of the people who saw us; though at the same time we could hardly hear ourselves speak; and I am persuaded, that a person on the earth, with a strong voice and a speaking trumpet, might make himself perfectly understood by any person at that height in the air. I have observed, that almost every sensation I experienced while in the upper regions was exactly the contrary to what is the general opinion of the publick. I was assured by a number of the most celebrated *literati*, who pretended to be very learned on that subject, that I should find the cold increase, the higher I ascended; instead of which, I found the heat increase to that degree, that I was obliged to take both my great coat and jacket off. It is also the general opinion, that looking down from so stupendous a height renders a person so giddy as not to be able to keep his seat: on the contrary, I found that I could look down with a vast deal of pleasure, and without experiencing that inconvenience; whereas looking round on the vast expance that surrounded us rendered my eyes so dim, that I was sometimes a few minutes before I could perfectly recover my sight. I experienced no difficulty of breathing, or inconvenience from the motion of the Balloon; for, though we moved with immense velocity, we felt not the least wind or pressure of air, it being so perfectly calm, that the flags in our hands, and those with which the Balloon was decorated, hung supine, nor did they flir. I observed, that between every row of clouds, not only the atmosphere, but the wind, varied several degrees; for, on our passing through the first cloud after leaving London, the wind, which had before been nearly South-West, changed to South-South-East, by which means we found ourselves over St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire. On ascending still higher, the wind became nearly West, which drove us over Epping Forest, which I distinguished very plainly; it appeared like a gooseberry-bush. I then pointed out our course to Mr. Garnerin on the map, and observed to him that we should soon perceive the sea, which in a short time we saw very plainly. Mr. Garnerin then told me we had not a moment to lose, and must descend with all possible speed; at the same time pointing out a very heavy cloud to me, nearly under us; and said—"*Il faut que nous passions a travers de ce drole la accrocoez vous ferme car nous allons nous casser le col.*" I answered—"*De tout mon cœur.*" We then opened the valve, and we descended with rapidity. On rushing into the cloud, I found, as he had conjectured, it contained as violent a squall of wind and rain as ever I experienced. The attraction of the water, the force of the wind, and the constant emition of gas from the valve, hurled us with such velocity towards the earth, that I expected to see his prediction verified, though, I can assure you, my ideas at that time did not coincide with the answer I made him. Mr. Garnerin still retained all his coolness and presence of mind; and, while we were descending with that extreme swiftness, desired me, the moment I should find the car about to touch the earth, to catch hold of the hoop which was fastened to the bottom of the net, to which the car was suspended, and shift myself up into the net; by which means we saved ourselves from being dashed to pieces. The Balloon did not re-ascend immediately, but dragged us along the ground, with astonishing swiftness, for the length of nearly three fields, before the grappling iron took good hold, and then we thought ourselves safe, being close to a farm-house, from which several persons came out to see us; but though we threw out ropes to them, and called for help, they were so consternated that neither threats nor intreaties could prevail on them to come to our assistance; for, as I afterwards heard, they took us to be two sorcerers, it being rather an unusual thing to see two men coming down post-haste from the clouds. We were for about three minutes in that situation, till another gust of wind broke our cable, and we ascended again nearly 600 feet. In the bustle of preparing the ropes for the farmers, Mr. Garnerin had let the rope belonging to the valve slip out of his hand, by which means the bottom of the Balloon was pressed upwards by the wind. Mr. Garnerin desired me to try to regain it, which I at last effected by climbing up into the net, though the force of the wind struck the tin tubes fastened at the bottom of the Balloon, and thro' which the rope led, with such violence against my face, that it had nearly stunned me. Having recovered, we re-descended, but were borne with such violence across the country, sometimes

times along the ground, sometimes in the air, that I several times proposed to Mr. Garnerin to abandon the Balloon, and to save ourselves; but he continually objected to it, and reminded me of my promise not to quit him. In the mean time, we were dashed against several trees, one of which had nearly destroyed us. Being with my back towards it, I received a blow on the head, which threw me at full length at the bottom of the car. Mr. Garnerin, in attempting to assist me, was nearly thrown overboard; two of the cords that held the car broke, and at the same time some of the branches tore the Balloon; upon which Mr. Garnerin cried out, "The Balloon is torn, and we are saved." Another gust of wind disengaged us from the tree, and we touched the ground once more, with a less violent shock than before. We then both got out, but so exhausted with our numerous exertions, that we had hardly strength to follow the Balloon, which fell again about 200 paces further, when we completely mastered it, by throwing ourselves upon it, and by that means pressing out the remainder of the gas. It rained so very hard, that I proposed to Mr. Garnerin to leave the Balloon in the field, and go in search of some house for shelter and refreshment. We accordingly made the best of our way to a house, which we espied about half a mile off, belonging to a Mr. Kingsbery; and here a very curious mistake took place. When we inquired for the master of the house, Mr. Kingsbery appeared, but seeing two persons of so strange an appearance (Mr. Garnerin having a French hat on, with the National Cockade, bearing the Tri-coloured Flag, and myself being in a Sailor's dress, with the Union Jack in my hand,) he imagined we came on account of the Election; and before we could address him said, "Gentleman, though I am a Freeholder, I have made a determination not to vote for one side or the other." So much was he impressed with this idea, that it was some time before we could make him sensible that we had nothing to do with the Election, but that we came in a Balloon in three quarters of an hour from London; that we were very much bruised and tired, and that we required his assistance and shelter. He then received us in the most hospitable manner, not only providing us with refreshments and dry clothes, but even offered us beds, the use of his house and horses, and sent immediately some farmers with a cart, to carry the Balloon from the field, and convey it to a place of safety; and as we expressed a wish to get to Colchester that night, he sent for a postchaise to convey us thither, where we were received with loud acclamations by the inhabitants. The next day we returned to Fingering Hoe, where we had left the Balloon, and after drying it on the grass, packed it up, and made the best of our way to town, where we arrived about four o'clock the next morning.

"I cannot help admiring the coolness and presence of mind Mr. Garnerin preserved, even in the most imminent danger; and I am so confident of his great talents and skill in conducting a Balloon, that I would venture to go to the end of the world with him.

"This is as near a statement as I can recollect; and I should take it as a favour if you would insert it in your publication, as you will thereby save me a great deal of trouble, having hardly breath enough to answer the numerous inquiries concerning our aërial excursion. R. C. Sowden."

Monday, July 5. On account of the boisterous weather on Saturday, last, M. Garnerin was obliged to postpone his second ascent in this country until this day, 10 minutes before five o'clock in the afternoon, when he rose from Lord's Cricket-ground, accompanied by Mr. Locker, in the same beautiful and majestic manner as before. The disturbed state of the elements rendered the intended descent by the parachute impracticable. From the extreme density of the clouds the Balloon was out of sight in three minutes after the cords were cut, and left one of the most immense multitudes ever assembled in the metropolis gazing on the wide expanse. Notwithstanding the violence of the wind, they rose to the height of 7,800 feet (about a mile and an half,) and descended at ten minutes after five, without the least injury, at Chingford, near Epping Forest, having traversed a space of 17 miles in nearly 15 minutes. Such interest had this famous Aëronaut excited, that for several hours before the ascent all the Metropolis was in an uproar; the accidents that occurred and depredations committed in the crowd would fill many pages. The Prince of Wales attended several ladies of distinction in the ground, and previous to the ascent signed a letter of recommendation to any gentleman in the neighbourhood where Garnerin and his companion might descend, that they might not, as on the former excursion, be treated as necromancers coming from the clouds. This is the 27th aërostatic voyage M. Garnerin has made in Europe.

The following is the account of the Second Ascension of the Balloon, as related by Mr. Locker:

"Although the world has been already presented with an account of a late aërial excursion, I flatter myself so much interest is still entertained by the publick for the safety of M. Garnerin, that the following particulars of his second ascent will prove acceptable to them:—the very unfavourable weather, attended with a heavy gale at South and S. W. induced M. Garnerin to give up his intention of ascending to display the

the promiſed experiment of the Parachute. In this event it had been arranged that Mr. Sowden ſhould once more accompany him; but ſome miſunderſtanding having taken place between thoſe gentlemen, and having had ſome previous converſation on the preceding day with M. Garnerin on the ſubject, I aſcended with him yeſterday afternoon at ten minutes before five o'clock, according to my watch, from Lord's Cricket-ground. The ſtrong aſſurances of my companion, added to what I had read on the ſcience of aërоſtation, and the experience of former aëronauts, had ſo fully perſuaded me of my perfect ſecurity, that I enjoyed the wonderful and enchanting proſpect, which now preſented itſelf, with unmixed pleaſure.—Although the denſe ſtate of the atmoſphere obſtructed diſtant objects in ſo great a degree, that our horizon was ſomewhat limited, the unuſual concourſe of ſpectators, which gradually diminiſhed to an undiſtinguiſhed maſs, and the view of great part of the metropolis, together with the ſurrounding country, ſtudded with houſes, and enlivened by the inhabitants moving in every direction, afforded me an entertainment well worth the purchaſe of any ſuppoſed danger. After throwing out ſome part of our ballaſt, we aſcended very rapidly, and by the intervention of ſome thick clouds (which had much the appearance of a ſea of cotton beneath us, as deſcribed by Mr. Baldwyn of Cheſter,) we entirely loſt ſight of the earth. We moved with much rapidity, although our motion was to me perfectly imperceptible; and at length the clouds diſperſing, we again ſaw the country below us. I attempted, in vain, to aſcertain our ſituation, by calling to my recollection the appearance of the country, which appeared to me more like a proſpect ſeen in a camera, when placed in a very elevated ſituation, than any thing to which I could compare it; I think a map is an incorrect compariſon, as the various objects are not, as in nature, delineated with ſufficient minuteneſs to bear ſuch a reſemblance.—About this time M. Garnerin looked at his watch, and, obſerving we had been five minutes on our voyage, propoſed to deſcend in about the ſame time.

"The peruſal of Mr. Sowden's narrative led me to obſerve, with much attention, the power of hearing noiſes below; neither M. Garnerin nor myſelf could diſtinguiſh ſounds above the elevation of 3 or 4000 feet; though M. Garnerin imagines a very confuſed ſound, but totally undiſtinguiſhable, may be heard conſiderably higher. We never attained a greater height, this day, by M. Garnerin's computation, than about 1200 French toiſes, or 7800 feet, as M. Garnerin, being deſirous to return the ſame evening to town, did not chuſe to loſe a favourable opportunity of deſcending. At length we ſaw at a diſtance what proved afterwards to be Epping Foreſt, with a range of diſtant hills beyond, and obſerving an open champagne country, M. Garnerin opened the valve, and we began to deſcend. He directed me to call to ſome perſons employed in a field, as we approached the ground, to take hold of the ropes which we had thrown out for the purpoſe, and recommended me to hold faſt by the cords, to avoid the ſhock on the Balloon's firſt touching the earth. This precaution proved very neceſſary, as the force with which we deſcended was very conſiderable, occaſioned by the force of the wind, rather than by our ſpecific gravity, and the rebound bore us up again with velocity to the height of 150 or 200 feet. In re-deſcending, we ſtruck againſt a tree, the ſhock of which gave M. Garnerin a ſevere blow on the back; and he obſerved, that this was the only occaſion, during a period of twelve years, in which he has been in the habit of aëronavigation, and the 27th time he has aſcended, that he ever ſuffered ſuch an inconvenience. Several of the peaſantry being now at hand, we were ſecured from any further aſcent, and alighted from the car with perfect ſafety. We immediately enquired our ſituation, and found we had fallen in a field of Mr. Owen, at Chingford, in Eſſex, and, referring to our watches, obſerved we had made our voyage exactly in one quarter of an hour. We diſpatched a meſſenger to Woodford for a poſt-chaiſe; and, having expreſſed the inflammable air, backed the Balloon in the Car, and had it conveyed to a ſmall Inn at Chingford Green, adjoining which we had deſcended, from whence, after a ſlight repaſt on ſome proviſions we had brought with us, we ſet off for London, and arrived at M. Garnerin's, in Poland-ſtreet, a quarter after nine in the evening.

"Although the mob, which ſurrounded us on our deſcent, were as uſual, both troubleſome and officiouſly impertinent, we received great attention and aſſiſtance from Mr. Hughes, of the Stamp-office, London, and ſeveral other gentlemen, who beheld our arrival. Attention would have been, however, inſured to us, if neceſſary, by the paper put into the hands of M. Garnerin, ſigned by His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the Ducheſs of Devonſhire, Lords Beſborough, Cathcart, and other perſons of diſtinction, who witneſſed our aſcenſion at Lord's Cricket Ground.

EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER.

Greenwich, July 6, 1802."

"*July* 5, 1802.

"We, the underſigned, having been preſent at the aſcenſion of M. Garnerin, with his Balloon, this afternoon, and witneſſed the entire ſatisfaction of the publick, beg leave to recommend him to the attention of any Gentleman in whoſe neighbourhood he may happen to deſcend.

GEORGE, P. W.—G. DEVONSHIRE, BESBOROUGH,—CATHCART,—R. FORD.

"M. Gar-

"M. Garnerin's Balloon aſcended at Lord's Cricket-ground, London, at ten minutes before five, and deſcended at Chingford Green, in Eſſex, in a field of Mr. Owen, at five minutes paſt five, paſſing a diſtance of nine miles in one quarter of an hour: this circumſtance atteſted at the King's Head, Chingford Green, in the preſence of

GEORGE CLINTON DAVIES,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,
JOHN HUGHES, Stamp Office, London,
GEORGE SHAMES,
JOHN ODTRINS,
RICHARD PAMPHILLON,
GARNERIN, } The Aërial Travellers
E. H. LOCKER, } upon this occaſion.

Tueſday, July 20.

The proprietors of Vauxhall gave a grand Gala this night, in which was introduced, with great effect, a grand Fire Balloon by M. Garnerin. The ſcene, as might naturally be expected, attracted immenſe crowds to the Garden, which contained about 6000 perſons, while the environs were crowded with ſpectators the whole of the evening. The weather was as friendly on this occaſion as it had been unfavourable when M. Garnerin's former experiments were attempted. There was ſcarcely a breath of wind; and, though it was extremely dark, the atmoſphere was uncommonly clear. The concert concluded about eleven, and the company immediately flocked to the Eaſtern walk. On the ſtage, at its extremity, the Balloon was viſible. It looked much like an immenſe Windſor pear. In a few minutes it was allowed to riſe to about the height of thirty yards. The various fire-works attached to it could now be diſcovered diſtinctly. Every thing being ready, the fuſe was lighted, and the Balloon aſcended with wonderful velocity. At firſt it took rather a Northerly direction, and ſeemed even to have croſſed the river; but it immediately after returned to the South, and hovered exactly above the gardens. It had now riſen to ſuch an immenſe height that ſcarcely a glimmering of light could be perceived, and every body was afraid leſt the fuſe was extinguiſhed, and the Balloon, without taking fire, would fly off into the diſtant regions of ſpace. But in the midſt of this anxiety the fire-works began to go off, and a ſight was exhibited, which it is impoſſible for the livelieſt imagination to conceive. Wheels, rockets, tourbillion, bombs, &c. ſucceeded each other, till the fire at laſt reached the Balloon itſelf, when a grand exploſion took place, and the whole horizon was in a blaze. A very grand diſplay of fire-works followed, by Signior Ruggieri.—The crowd of ſpectators without the walls was aſtoniſhing. The highways and lanes in the neighbourhood were filled, from ſide to ſide; and Weſtminſter bridge for half-an-hour was completely impaſſable. During the exploſion the Balloon muſt have been viſible at any place within twenty miles of London.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Municipal Council of Montpelier, in which town the father of Bonaparte is buried, having died there in 1785, have decreed that a monument ſhould be erected to him in the centre of the town. It is propoſed, that, by the ſide of the monument, there ſhall be a figure of Religion, raiſing up the top of it, with this inſcription:—*Quit thy tomb; thy ſon* NAPOLEON *has raiſed thee to Immortality.*

The Archbiſhop of Paris ſaid maſs on the 21ſt June at the palace of the Thuilleries. The three Conſuls were preſent. Immediately after the Goſpel, the Cardinal Legate, as Archbiſhop of Milan, the Archbiſhop of Bourdeaux, the Biſhops of Amiens, Mons, Limoges, Liege, Namur, and Ajaccio, ſeverally took the oath of fealty between the hands of the Firſt Conſul. M. de Boiſgelin, Archbiſhop of Tours, was inſtalled in the metropolitan church of that city on the 17th of June.

All private accounts from France agree in ſtating, that the new Biſhops are very generally diſſatisfied with their ſituation. Several reſignations have already been preſented to Portalis, Counſellor of State, Miniſter for the Eccleſiaſtical Department; which have not, however, been received by the Chief Conſul. The re-eſtabliſhment of the Catholic religion was the favourite meaſure of Bonaparte's government: it was the meaſure to which he looked as the firmeſt cement of his power; as the certain cure for thoſe wounds which religious feuds had inflicted during the progreſs of the revolution.

PROCLAMATION.

THE CONSULS OF THE REPUBLICK TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

People of France,—The 14th July commenced in 1789 the new deſtinies of France. After 13 years of labour, the 14th of July returns more dear to you, more auguſt to poſterity. You have conquered all obſtacles, and your deſtinies are accompliſhed. Within, not a head that does not bow to the empire of Equality; without, not an enemy to menace your ſafety and your independence; not a French colony that is not ſubjected to the laws; without which no colony can exiſt. From the boſom of your ports, Commerce ſummons your induſtry, and offers you the world; in the interior, the genius of the Republick fertilizes all the ſeeds of proſperity.

People of France, that this epoch may be

be for us, and for our children, the epoch of a permanent good; that the peace may be embellished by the union of virtue, of knowledge, and of arts; that institutions adapted to our character may surround our laws with an impenetrable rampart; that our youth, eager for instruction, may go to our Lycea to learn their duties and their rights; that the history of miseries may guarantee them from past errors, and that they may preserve, in the midst of wisdom and concord, this edifice of grandeur which has been erected by the courage of the citizens:

Such are the wish and the hope of the French government; second their efforts, and the happiness of France will be immortal as her glory.

The First Consul, (Signed) BONAPARTE.
Given at Paris, at the Palace of Government, the 21st Messidor, July 10, year 10 of the French Republick.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

The fête of the 14th was not marked by any thing very brilliant or striking; indeed, the expectations that were formed of it were greatly disappointed.

On the preceding day, the 12 Mayors of Paris conducted to the Prefecture 12 young maidens portioned by the Commune, and intended to be married the next day. They were accompanied by their future husbands and relations. The Prefect, in a paternal discourse, reminded them of the new duties they had to fulfil, and the sentiments of gratitude they ought to feel for the government. The 12 contracts of marriage were read, deposited in the bureau, and signed by the future husbands, the relations, the Prefect, Secretary-General of the Prefecture, and the Mayors. The ceremony concluded with a banquet given to the young people, their families, and the 12 Mayors, by the Prefect.

On the 14th, the 12 marriages were solemnized before each Mayor; and the new couples were conducted with pomp to the parish-church, where their marriage was blessed by the Rector.

The fête concluded by a banquet given to each marriage in each of the mayoralties. The Prefect assisted at the banquet of his Mayoralty, district 1; and the Secretary-General at the banquet of his Mayoralty, district 2. Toasts to the happiness and long life of the First Consul were given and drank with enthusiasm. Toasts of gratitude to the Second and Third Consuls, the Prefect, and the Mayors.

Moniteur.

The grand parade was extremely brilliant, both from the number and discipline, and the diversity of the regiments, and the affluence of foreign officers who were present in the uniform of their corps.

About half-past 12 Bonaparte came from the palace, and mounted his favourite white charger, accompanied by Generals Duroc, Murat, &c.; and, preceded by four aid-de-camps, as usual, he rode through the lines of the infantry, placed within the iron railing which separates the Court-yard from the Place de Carousel. He then inspected, in the same hasty manner, the cavalry, who were drawn up in three columns. The Mameluke corps, detached by itself on the right of the Court-yard gate (on leaving the palace), composed of about 150 men, dressed in different-coloured Turkish habits, and long scymitars drawn, made a very interesting appearance. Their commandant, who is a very handsome active young man, was attended by two Mamelukes on foot, with long spears, who ran continually by the side of his horse; and Bonaparte was followed constantly by a Mameluke on horseback, to whom he is much attached, and who serves him at table. His name is Roustan.

After Bonaparte had inspected the cavalry, and with much seeming satisfaction the corps of Mamelukes, he retired within the iron railing; and detachments of the demi-brigade of light infantry, consisting of a man *per* company, a Captain, Lieutenant, and Sub-Lieutenant, formed themselves into a square battalion before the First Consul caused the parade to file off, having at their head their Chefs de Brigade. The colours were carried by a detachment of veterans, covered with wounds. The Minister of War distributed these colours to each of the Chefs de Brigade, who kept them in a bundle near the First Consul, who, with a loud voice, said to them, "Soldiers of the light infantry of the French army, behold your colours; they will always serve you as a rallying point; they will every where be displayed where the French people have enemies to combat; they will strike a terror into the enemies of the government, whoever they may be. Soldiers, you will defend your colours. They will never fall into the hands of our enemies. You swear that you will be ready to defend them with your lives." The soldiers replied, "We swear." The detachments of light infantry, with their colours in front, filed off first. The First Consul saluted the colours as they appeared. The whole of the troops, infantry, artillery, and cavalry, amounting to about 8000 men, then filed off before him. He ordered six or eight cuirassiers to dismount, that he might examine a new helmet they wore, and very soon after returned to the saloon, preceding the hall of audience, where the Senators, Counsellors of State, &c. &c. paid their respects, and where several foreigners, amongst whom were some English, were presented. The Consul remained about three quarters of an hour, cheerfully conversing with every person

perſon in the room; and then the Prefect of the palace announced the arrival of the Foreign Ambaſſadors, who were preſented in the grand hall of audience. A dinner of 200 covers was prepared, at which a few foreigners, and a conſiderable number of General officers, aſſiſted. Madame Bonaparte received her viſiting friends in her private apartments.

Bonaparte, upon the parade, was dreſſed in a plain blue coat, with two gold epaulets; but as ſoon as he returned to the palace, he dreſſed himſelf in one of the moſt richly embroidered ſilk coats imaginable, of a kind of marone colour; white-ſilk waiſtcoat and breeches; and, to add to his magnificence, he wore a ſword ornamented with the ineſtimable diamond, known by the name of the *Regent's Diamond.*

Before the parade, the Prefect of the department of the Seine, and two of the Mayors of Paris, were introduced to the Firſt Conſul. The Prefect, addreſſing him in the name of the commune, and in purſuance of a reſolution of the Municipal Council, requeſted the Firſt Conſul would accept, as a freſh proof of the gratitude and affection of the citizens of Paris, a horſe of the French breed, the harneſs of which had been decorated by the beſt engravers of the capital. The Firſt Conſul thought the horſe extremely handſome, and told the deputation, that he ſhould take a pleaſure in frequently mounting him, particularly ſhould any occaſion again offer of fighting for the honour of the French people. The horſe and furniture is eſtimated, it is ſaid, at 100,000 francs.

In the evening no carriages were allowed in the ſtreets, which were illuminated; but the palace and garden of the Thuilleries, and the Place de Concorde, were particularly brilliant. At the entrance of the palace, towards the garden, a very extenſive orcheſtra was erected, where muſic was performed by the bands of the Opera and French theatre, and where ſeveral of the ſecond-rate fingers were engaged till half-paſt ten o'clock.

July 17. Bonaparte, after having received the report of the diſtinguiſhed conduct and bravery of a number of citizens, decreed each of them a *ſabre d'honneur.*

Paris, July 19. The inſtallation of the new Biſhops in France has been treated in ſeveral places with a ſort of deriſion which muſt wound ſeverely the feelings of theſe prelates. At Dome (Auvergne) the Biſhop of Clermont experienced the moſt mortifying reception imaginable, not only from the town's people, but alſo from the military: during the whole of the ceremony, the troops were under arms, as is cuſtomary; but the band made choice of muſic, known here by the name of *Baſtringue*, and the air, *Ah le bel Oiſeau vraiment!* which is adopted upon all occaſions where popular contempt and mockery are meant to be demonſtrated without the aid of declamation.

The Moniteur of the 14th contained a very important *Arrête* of the Conſuls, for the organization and inſeoffment of the Legion of Honour in the 16 diſtricts, in which lands and edifices are aſſigned to the Commanderies of that Order. Joſeph Bonaparte is elected by the Council of State to the Preſidency, or, as he is formally entitled, "Grand Officer, Member of the Grand Council of Adminiſtration of the Legion of Honour."—The revenues of the knights amount to 5,265,257 livres, and the adminiſtration of the cohorts are reſpectively domiciliated in 16 chateaus, epiſcopal palaces, or abbeys.

In *The Bulletin de Paris*, there lately appeared an extract of a letter from Hamburgh, containing the following moſt extraordinary outline of the changes which it is ſaid to be in contemplation to introduce into the French government:

France to be called the *Empire and Republick of the Gauls*; and her Chief Magiſtrate, the *Sublime Preſident of the Empire and Republick*; the Second Conſul to be *Arch-Chancellor* and *Vice-Preſident of the Empire*; and the Third Conſul, *Arch-Treaſurer.* The Conſervative Senate, and the Legiſlative Body, and Tribunate, to be aboliſhed, and to be re-placed by a *College of Laws* and a *Senate*, which latter body ſhall regiſter the edicts of the government, and the Acts of the College of Laws.

[That any change of the nature deſcribed will be adopted, ſeems extremely doubtful. The Chief Conſul already enjoys the utmoſt plenitude of authority; and we can hardly ſuppoſe, that he is ſo much a ſlave to vanity as to wiſh a nominal change, without any ſubſtantial acquiſition of conſequence, dignity, or power. It may, however, be ſuppoſed, that, unleſs *ſome* change in the form of the French government were in contemplation, no ſpeculation ſo extraordinary as this would be ſuffered to iſſue from the French preſs.]

Citizen Chaptal, the Miniſter of the Interior, has addreſſed a report to the Conſuls on the reward given by the Britiſh Parliament to Dr. Carmichael Smyth, for his diſcovery of the application of the nitrous acid fumigation in purifying infectious air. After obſerving, that a diſcovery in the ſciences, particularly when it is intereſting to humanity, is connected with the glory of the nation which produces it, Chaptal endeavours to ſhew that the priority of this invention belongs to France. He ſtates, that Citizen Guyton-Morveau pointed out the uſe of fumigations by muriatic acid in purifying corrupted air. The firſt experiment made with it took place on the 6th of March 1773, when it was employed to correct the air of the principal church in Dijon, which had been rendered con-

contagious by the opening of some sepulchral vaults; and that it has been used by different medical men since that period. The only difference is, that the French use the muriatic acid, and Dr. Smith the nitrous acid; but that both fumigations are composed of mineral acids; and that the discovery is due to the French chemist. [*We remember the same claim was made by the French in regard to the discovery of the Cow-pock.*]

Bonaparte has signified that it is his intention to propose a prize-medal of 3000 francs, for the best experiment which shall be made every year upon the Galvanic fluid; and also a sum of 60,000 francs to such persons as shall promote electricity and Galvanism in the same degree as Franklin and Volta have advanced those sciences. Foreigners of all nations may be competitors.

The Board of Longitude in France, at its meeting of the 23d ult. adjudged the premium of 6000 francs, which was proposed for the best lunar tables. M. Brug, an astronomer of Vienna, has succeeded, by combining from 3 to 4000 observations, in forming tables which do not differ ten seconds from an actual observation. This is the greatest aid with which astronomy can furnish navigation; and nothing more is wanting for finding the longitude at sea with the utmost accuracy. The horary tables which Lalande published in 1793, for finding the hour at sea, render this part of the calculation so easy, that it may be executed by the most inexperienced navigator.

Vaccine Inoculation.—The Central Committee of the Vaccine Inoculation in France have lately published a very succinct account of their correspondence; from which it appears, that there are uniform accounts from all parts of France in favour of the Vaccine. All the medical men who, during the last year, adopted this mode of inoculation, and who have noticed the present appearance of the small-pox, declare, that none have contracted it who have received the inoculation, although they have all lived among those who were infected with the small-pox. "If," say the Committee, "we add, to all the evidences of cohabitation, those which have been proved by inoculation for the small-pox, we shall acquire a degree of certainty which no other discovery has ever yet attained. Hitherto no circumstance can be adduced in evidence against the Vaccine. A few partial declamations, and assertions proved to be essentially fallacious, have been urged by doubting and deceitful men. The Committee have enlightened the former by a candid communication of their experience, and have silenced the perfidious suggestions of the latter by authentic documents. As they are about to publish a general account of their labours, they have thought it their duty to gratify the natural impatience of the publick, by proclaiming that, *for the last two years the Vaccine Inoculation has continually afforded them satisfactory consequences*; and that they will deliver with pleasure to any medical man, or to any other person who may apply, the Vaccine fluid gratis."

Nantes, July 14. The following are some details respecting the arrest of Toussaint Louverture:—General Leclerc, informed of some new manœuvres of this Chief, dispatched secretly the Creole frigate to St. Marc with an Aid-de-camp and some troops, who proceeded from thence to the house of Toussaint at Gonaives. As soon as the house had been surrounded, the Aid-de-camp requested Toussaint to yield himself and all his family to the orders of the General; he made some difficulties at first, particularly with respect to carrying his family with him, which he did not think necessary. He offered to go by land; but, seeing the armed force, he obeyed and set off. The frigate appeared before the harbour, and kept at a given distance, when the Heros, of 74 guns, approached to receive Toussaint and his family. During the whole passage to France he was guarded in his chamber. He remains on-board the ship at Brest, waiting the orders of government. The other Chiefs are expected soon.

HOLLAND.

It is asserted, in letters from the Hague, that on the 21st of May a treaty was signed at Paris, during the stay of the Hereditary Prince of Orange in that capital; by which, in consequence of the indemnity to be granted to the House of Orange, the Hereditary Prince renounces, on behalf of himself and his father, all pretensions upon the Batavian Republick; and the King of Prussia formally renounces the guarantee, entered into in 1788, of the Stadtholdership of the United Provinces, recognizes the Batavian Republick, and promises to send an Ambassador to the new government of Holland. For this renunciation the House of Nassau Orange is to receive the Bishopric and Abbey of Fulda; the Abbey of Corvey; the Abbey of Weingarten, and its dependencies; and the Imperial towns of Dortmand, in Westphalia; and Yssy and Buckham, in Suabia.

According to letters from Flushing, of the 6th July, a disturbance took place there the day before, in consequence of a vessel which arrived in that port with piece-goods from London, consigned to the house of J. Holleman, being seized by the French Commissioners, under pretence of contraband lading. The circumstance would, no doubt, have been attended with serious consequences, had not the disturbance been suppressed by the firm and resolute conduct of one of the magistrates, L. de Wit.

We

We learn from the Hague, that Citizen Schimmelpenninck is appointed Ambaſſador from the Batavian Republick to the government of Great Britain.

SWITZERLAND.

The new Helvetic Conſtitution has at length been adopted, though not without a ſtrong expreſſion of indignation in various parts of the Republick. For its adoption, the numbers were 240,000, and no leſs than 70,000 rejected it in the moſt unequivocal manner. This oppoſition will of courſe avail nothing, and Switzerland muſt patiently ſubmit to irreſiſtible mandates.—Several perſons, who were elected to fill different functions in the new Swiſs Republick, have refuſed to accept of them.

ITALY.

The King of Sardinia has abdicated his throne in favour of his brother the Duke D'Aoſte. This ſolemn renunciation took place at Rome on the 4th inſt.

The Duke D'Aoſte ſecures a penſion to his brother, who will retain the title of King, and lead a retired life.

According to a letter from the French Miniſter of the Interior to Gen. Jourdan, it appears that the fate of Piedmont is decided. The Conſuls have reſolved to keep it for France; and aſſign as a motive, that the King of Sardinia, by abdicating the Crown, has diſcharged the Piedmonteſe from their oath of allegiance; and in a decree, ſigned by Bonaparte himſelf, the Piedmonteſe are ordered to take the oath of fidelity to the French Conſtitution.

In the private treaty concluded between France and the Duke of Wirtemberg, the Duke renounces, in favour of the Republick, all right of Sovereignty to the countries he poſſeſſed on the left bank of the Rhine; he relinquiſhes all claims of every kind pre-exiſtent to the treaty, and throws himſelf upon the good offices of France in obtaining for him whatever compenſations ſhe may think proper.

The Conſtitution eſtabliſhed for the Ligurian Republick is a copy in miniature of that given to the Italian Republick. There are to be three Colleges, the College of Proprietors, of Merchants, and of *Dotti*, or Learned Men. They are to elect the Senate; and the Senate is to elect the Doge, or Supreme Magiſtrate, from among three candidates preſented by the Colleges. The members of the Colleges are elected for life—one-third of the Senate is to go out every two years—the Doge remains in office for ſix—the functions of the Senate are both legiſlative and executive—the Doge is to be the Preſident, and the Senate divides itſelf into five magiſtracies: the ſupreme magiſtracy; that of juſtice and legiſlation; the interior; war and marine; and finance. The Preſident of each of theſe magiſtracies is to perform, as far as concerns him, the functions of miniſter. There is to be a navy, conſiſting of two 74's, two frigates, and four corvettes. The Catholic Religion is declared to be the religion of the State—a National Inſtitute is to be eſtabliſhed, and the whole Conſtitution is ſtated to reſt upon three grand baſes, liberty, equality, and national repreſentation. The Conſtitution was proclaimed on the 29th of May, and the new Senate immediately aſſembled.

The ſalary of the Doge is 50,000 livres of Genoa a year; of the Members of the Supreme Magiſtracy, 9000 livres a year; of the other Senators, 6000 livres a year. The Doge has not yet been elected.

The Senators who have been nominated are, in general, perſons of reſpectability, and poſſeſs the confidence of the people; and there is reaſon to think, that, under all their preſent circumſtances, the Genoeſe are ſatisfied with their new *regime*.

A Royal Edict was publiſhed at Naples on the 10th June; by virtue of which, all the events which took place during the Revolution are to be buried for ever in the moſt profound oblivion; and the Tribunals are to abſtain from admitting any accuſation reſpecting theſe events. The King at the ſame time aſſures thoſe who at that ſtormy period diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their attachment to the Crown, of his ſpecial benevolence.

SPAIN.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN SPAIN AND RUSSIA, SIGNED ON THE 4th OF OCTOBER, 1801.

ART. I. There ſhall be from this moment peace, amity, and good underſtanding, between the King of Spain and the Emperor of all the Ruſſias.

II. To keep up and cultivate the order of things thus happily re-eſtabliſhed, the two Courts ſhall appoint, and ſhall cauſe to reſide at the Court of each, Miniſters according to the antient cuſtom. This nomination ſhall take place mutually on the 1ſt of January 1803, or ſooner if poſſible.

III. Immediately after the proclamation of the preſent act by the two Sovereigns, there ſhall be publiſhed in their States Edicts, by which, revoking the paſt, it ſhall be preſcribed to the reſpective ſubjects to treat each other as ſubjects of two friendly nations, and to obſerve, in their commercial and other relations, ſuch a mode of proceeding as is analogous to that ſtate of peace and amity in which they are re-eſtabliſhed by the preſent compact.

J. NICHOLAS D'AZZARA.
COUNT ARCADI MARC FF.

Paris, Oct. 4, 1801.

The above treaty was ratified by the King of Spain on the 5th of December, 1801; and by the Emperor of Ruſſia on the 27th of February, 1802. The exchange of the ratification took place at Paris on the 8th of April, 1802.

PORTUGAL.

The Portugueze frigate O'Senna has been taken by an Algerine frigate. The former was commanded by an officer of the antient French marine, who was killed, as were also about 30 men belonging to the Portugueze frigate, at the moment of its being boarded. The rest made no resistance. The frigate carried 32 guns, and is a stronger vessel than the Algerines have ever taken.

BARBARY.

The Emperor of Morocco has declared war against the United States of America. A notice to this effect has just been officially given by Mr. Erving, the American Consul, resident in London, to the commanders of American vessels. The ships of the United States, bound to the Mediterranean, are directed to rendezvous in the Bay of Cadiz, where a convoy will be furnished them, from time to time, out of the squadron of Commodore Morris, now upon that station.

The spirited measures adopted by the American government have given rise to this most absurd declaration. The piracies, atrocities, and cruelties, of the Barbary Powers have for ages been so enormous, that nothing but extraordinary forbearance could have prevented the great naval Powers of Europe from taking some effectual steps to check their depredations, if not to annihilate their existence. The Americans took up this matter in a very spirited manner; and they must have at least the good wishes of all the friends of regular commerce, of all who are desirous of preserving the relations of peace and amity betwixt different Powers. Among the various objects which now present themselves to the attention of European governments, the extinction of a hoard of pirates and plunderers, who have for ages defied the laws of justice and of humanity, ought not surely to be wholly neglected. Ambition may survive; but we trust, that the reign of lawless cruelty and plunder will speedily be extinguished.

The Moniteur contains a long article from Genoa, which relates to several captures of vessels of different nations by the Algerines, and closes with the following remark:—"The French government will not permit such insults to go unpunished; and if other Powers suffer their flags to be insulted, and their commerce to be pillaged, the First Consul will maintain inviolable, in the Mediterranean, the honour of the French flag, and guarantee the security which he has promised to all commercial speculations."—If this hint, in the official paper, be coupled with a conversation which took place some time ago, between Bonaparte and the commercial deputies of Marseilles, in which he made many inquiries respecting the state of Algiers, it is not at all improbable, that it may be found useful to give employment to the French troops on a field which French ambition has never yet trodden. Should the Great Nation wage war against the Algerines, the scene will be curious, and the event more so.

GERMANY.

We are assured, in a letter from Vienna, that on its being notified to the Imperial Court by the French Ambassador Champigny, that the First Consul Bonaparte would be elected Consul for life, the Emperor instructed his Minister to the French Republick (the Count de Cobentzel) to congratulate *before-hand* the First Consul; and to declare to him, that this important event would be so much the more agreeable to his Majesty, as he was persuaded it would have a great influence on the duration of the General Peace.

Austria now begins to act a very important part among the maritime Powers of Europe, and to pursue with success the measures which the new ports it has acquired in the Mediterranean seemed to prescribe. Letters from Constantinople state, that 40 Austrian merchant vessels have arrived there, which has produced a new activity in the commerce of that city. An American company for the Sierra Leone trade has been established at Trieste.

Royal Interview between the KING OF PRUSSIA *and the* EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Memel, June 12. In the forenoon of the 9th inst. his Majesty of Prussia, after the review, accompanied by her Majesty, visited the apartments designed for the Emperor of Russia; and both their Majesties expressed, in the most gracious terms, their satisfaction at the excellent manner in which they were fitted up. To shew honour to the distinguished visitors, the town had two triumphal arches erected; one before the gate of Liebau, representing a portico, the entablature of which was supported by four groupes of pillars, and in the frize the inscription *Alexandro et Friderico Wilhelmo Dils a Deo junctis Civitas.* In the middle of the attic were the arms of the town; a savage leaning on an anchor, wreathed with flowers. The other triumphal entry, at the end of Linden-street, was formed by two obelisks entwined with garlands of flowers, one bearing the Russian, the other the Prussian flag. On the 10th his Imperial Majesty arrived, under the name of a "Comte de Russie," at Polangen, the last frontier town of Russia, three German miles hence, where he was received by Comte Kalkruth, General of Cavalry, who accompanied his Majesty to the entrance of the town. On the way from Polangen to Bommels, half a mile off, where the Royal state-coach, with eight

eight horſes, was ready to receive him, he was accompanied by ſeveral picquets of huſſars, placed there for the purpoſe, and thence to the town by a ſquadron of dragoons, and by the merchants' guard of this place. His Majeſty did not accept the ſtate-coach, but remained in his chariot, attended only by an Adjutant. His Imperial Majeſty had put on the inſignia of the Order of the Black Eagle. He was ſaluted from the camp with 100 guns. His Majeſty the King, ornamented with the Ruſſian Order of St. Andrew, rode in the mean time, on horſeback, about a quarter of a mile from the town. On perceiving the Emperor's chariot, his Majeſty diſmounted, as did the Emperor likewiſe, and the two illuſtrious Perſonages welcomed and embraced each other. The Emperor then mounted one of the King's led horſes, and the two monarchs rode ſide by ſide, followed by their united ſuites, all on horſeback, into the town. From the gate of Liebau to the houſe of the merchant Lorck, were placed two rows of choſen men, from the regiments Reinhardt and Schoning, and from the grenadier battalion Bulow. Before the houſe of Mr. Lorck, where the King and Queen were lodged, her Majeſty the Queen came to meet the illuſtrious gueſt, and ſurprized him with an embrace, which the Emperor returned by preſſing her Majeſty's hand to his lips. He remained to dinner with their Majeſties; and about four o'clock, accompanied by the Royal Princes, went to his apartments at the merchant Glagou's, in Linden-ſtreet. Before entering, his Imperial Majeſty paſſed twice before the guard of 172 men and four officers, and inſpected the grenadiers with viſible ſatisfaction. He then preſented Major Von Bulow with a gold ſnuff-box, ſet in pearls, and each of the officers commanding the guard with a gold ditto, and each private with a ducat. He converſed much with Major Von Bulow, concerning the arming and equipment of the Pruſſian grenadiers, and requeſted that the greateſt part of the guard might be diſmiſſed, which was immediately complied with, only 50 men being left for this purpoſe. His Imperial Majeſty paſſed the evening alſo with their Majeſties, the bands of three regiments performing Turkiſh muſic before the houſe all the time. On Friday morning he was preſent at the review; at the end of which, his Majeſty the King placed himſelf at the head of the infantry, ſaluted the Emperor, and then rejoined him, on which the whole line paſſed before the two Sovereigns. The Emperor dined again with the King, and afterwards both, accompanied by the Queen, who rode between them, all three on horſeback, took a ride to the camp, and afterwards through a great part of the town. This morning early (Saturday) the troops were again exerciſed, to the great ſatisfaction of their Majeſties. To pleaſe the Queen, the Emperor had ordered 20 coſſacks, commanded by Col. Platon, and three officers from Polangen, to the camp, where they went through the manœuvres peculiar to them, in riding and fighting, with great dexterity. The King preſented the commander with a brilliant ring and gold ſnuff box, each of the officers a gold ſnuff-box, and each coſſack four frederics d'or. To-day their Majeſties have again dined together, and in the evening are expected to honour with their preſence a ball given by the Company of Merchants trading abroad. The proprietor of the houſe where his Imperial Majeſty is lodged receives 200 roubles per diem. The price of all proviſions is immenſely riſen. The ladies of the Pruſſian Court have had the honour of a viſit from the Emperor, under the name of Comte de Ruſſie. Their Royal Highneſſes the Princes Henry and William, the King's brothers, have received from him the Ruſſian Order of St. Andrew, and different Noblemen of the Court other Ruſſian Orders. In like manner the King has honoured ſeveral perſons of the Ruſſian Court. His Imperial Majeſty affirmed, that he had never paſſed ſuch agreeable days as at Memel; and, at the requeſt of their Majeſties, conſented to prolong his ſtay another day.

June 16. The departure of his Majeſty the Emperor of Ruſſia was at firſt appointed for the 15th inſtant; it did not, however, take place till to-day, when, between 10 and 11 o'clock, he ſet out on his return, under the diſcharge of 100 pieces of cannon, with the ſame retinue and in the ſame order as he arrived. About noon the King and Queen of Pruſſia likewiſe left this city, amidſt the loudeſt acclamations and bleſſings of the populace, and proceeded to Tilſe, whence they will go, by the way of Trakehnen and Raſtenburg, to Jerutten. [The following *Anecdote* is told of the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia:—The two monarchs were walking in the port when an Engliſh veſſel arrived there, the Captain of which did not know that their Majeſties were in that town. The Engliſh Captain wore a Ruſſian Order. The Emperor aſked him how he had obtained it? He replied, that it was at Ancona. The King of Pruſſia then told the Captain, that he was ſpeaking to the Emperor of Ruſſia. The officer was conſiderably diſconcerted at this information; but when the Emperor added, that the Perſonage who was with him was the King of Pruſſia, he recovered his natural eaſe, and left them, ſaying, "Gentlemen, I am not to be *made a fool of*, I aſſure you."]

The Official Gazette of Vienna of the 30th ult. ſtates, that the peace eſtabliſhed between the Ottoman Porte and the French Re-

Republick affords reaſon to hope that Paſwan Oglou, and the other rebellious Pachas, will ſoon ſubmit to the authority of their Sovereign. [This language, coming from ſuch a quarter, foreboades well to the Ottoman Porte; and would ſeem to juſtify an opinion that the Emperor of Germany has no intention of interfering in the concerns of Turkey, other than in the amiable character of a Mediator.]

Vienna, July 3. We are as yet uninformed as to the real plan of the indemnities; and the French Miniſter declares, on his part, that he has no information from his government upon the ſubject.

COUNTRY NEWS.

May 20. Early this morning a dreadful fire broke out at *Woolwich Warren*, which threatened deſtruction to the whole town. It began in the Depoſitory, and ſpread ſo rapidly towards the Laboratory, that at one time the Officers had it in contemplation to batter it down. After two hours exertion of the firemen and military, the flames began to abate. The damage is eſtimated at upwards of 150,000l. Two men are in cuſtody on ſuſpicion of arſon. The whole of the ſquare is deſtroyed.

June 7. About 12 at noon, a moſt tremendous fire ſuddenly broke out amongſt the rags in one of the upper-rooms of the paper-mill at *Swanton*, Norfolk, and raged with ſuch extreme violence, that great part of the building, with a very large ſtock of paper, was, in leſs than two hours, burnt down to the water's edge. The conflagration was ſo rapid, that, notwithſtanding the great exertions of the workmen and inhabitants of the neighbourhood, it was impoſſible to extinguiſh the flames. The damage is eſtimated at upwards of 4000l.; about half of which is inſured. A barn and cottage, at about 300 yards diſtance from the mill, caught fire from the flames; but, being inſtantly diſcovered, no damage enſued to them.

June 7. A boy eight years of age, ſon of the late Capt. Wilſon, fell into the water, at *Hull* harbour, and was loſt. His father and another ſon ſhared a ſimilar fate, at the ſame place, about three years ſince.

June 8. This afternoon, lightning ſtruck the houſe of Mr. Scrutton, of *Little Oakley*, which was inſtantly ſet on fire and conſumed: the flames communicated to a barn, in which were ſeveral loads of corn, and a cow-houſe, and ſtubble-ſtack, which were alſo deſtroyed.

June 13. At *Whitchurch*, a man named Ackers attended divine ſervice laſt week, and on his return home hanged himſelf.

June 23. As Mr. G. Mingay, of *Orford*, was this day ſailing in a ſmall boat, with his ſiſter and two other young ladies, a ſquall of wind, all ſails being ſet, engulphed the little bark, with its unſuſpecting freight. Mr. M. with much difficulty ſwam aſhore; but the ladies periſhed.

June 29. On an application to the Court of Chancery, to ſet aſide the charter of *Downing college*, as having been unduly obtained, after an hearing of three days, the validity of that charter was eſtabliſhed.

July 3. At *Corva*, near St. Ive's, a woman whoſe name is Brey, whilſt her huſband was on his buſineſs at a tin-mine (where he is a Captain), and no one in the room with her, took an infant child, of about ten months old, out of the cradle, wherein it was faſt aſleep, undreſſed it, and laid it on a red hot baking iron, which was then on the fire, then throwing a ſheave of reeds over the infant, ſet it in a blaze; but the child, through the torture, was heard to cry vehemently, which immediately brought in her ſiſter-in-law and daughter, who were in another part of the houſe, into the kitchen, where this horrid barbarity was committed. They found the child juſt taken off the fire by this unnatural monſter, burned in a moſt ſhocking manner. A ſurgeon and the child's father were immediately ſent for, but to no purpoſe; it languiſhed a few hours, and then expired in great agonies. This wretched woman, it ſeems, has been in a kind of melancholy for ſome months paſt; and ſometimes ſo outrageous, that her huſband was obliged to bind her for ſome days together; but that morning ſhe ſeemed to talk ſenſibly, and deſired him to let her looſe, which he conſented to, in an unguarded hour. The jury, after examining the child and its inhuman mother, gave a verdict—*Inſanity*. The Mayor, who attended, ordered her huſband to confine her in future, and by no means to let her looſe again.

July 8. Between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, a terrible fire broke out at *Wadden*, near *Croydon*, in the houſe of Mr. Hume. It raged with ſuch violence, that no part of the furniture or effects of any kind could be ſaved. The family, by not being in bed, were preſerved, except an infant child of four years old, a granddaughter of Mr. Hume, which, we are ſorry to add, was ſuffocated in bed by the ſmoke, but it was not injured by the fire. As no cauſe for this dreadful accident can be aſſigned with certainty, it is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by a beam communicating with the kitchen chimney; but this is merely conjecture. The houſe being old, the fury of the fire was ſuch, that, had it taken place an hour and a half later, every ſoul in it muſt have periſhed.

An inquiſition was lately taken at *Elſord* on the body of a youth who was killed in a manner rather extraordinary. The verdict was, "Death occaſioned by the bite of an aſs;" in conſequence of which the animal was forfeited as a deodand.

A ſhort time ſince, a man of the name

of

of Oſborne was committed to the Houſe of Correction in *Hull*, for ſtealing a pair of ſhoes; in the evening he was found dead, having ſuſpended himſelf with his handkerchief from a bar.

A few days ago, the malt houſe of Mr. Everard at *Lynn* was burned; the flames threatened the deſtruction of the adjoining buildings, but were fortunately ſuppreſſed by the activity of the inhabitants.

A gentleman in *Birmingham* has invented a new Barometer, upon a very ſimple principle; but which, by certain combinations of wheel-machinery, points out the moſt minute variation in the gravity of the atmoſphere, even to 100,000th part of an inch!

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Wedneſday, June 16.

The curious antique vaſe, 3¼ inches high, compoſed of a large and beautiful ſardonyx of two colours, enriched with an elegant mythological ſubject in bas-relief, formerly preſerved in the royal treaſury at St. Denis, and the four ſides very incorrectly engraved by Count Caylus, in his Recueil des Antiquités, tom. II. and ſince by M. Koehler, at St. Peterſburg, 1800, 4to, was put up to ſale at Mr. Chriſtie's auction-room at 900 guineas; but no bidder appearing, it was returned to its owner, a foreign nobleman. It was ſold from the royal treaſury of France, 1753, ſtripped of all its foreign ornaments, for a ſmall ſum, and fell into the hands of an engraver of the name of Gay, who communicated his diſcovery to Count Caylus. The ſubject of it, as explained by Koehler, is Apollo ſeated ſinging to his lyre. At his ſide ſtands Diana with her ſtag. Behind them ſtes Hymen with his torch reverſed, and Hebe walks turning her face behind towards them. At a little diſtance ſits a young woman pointing to a Cupid flying towards her with a phial of perfume from a tree, at the foot of which another Cupid diſcharges an arrow at a butterfly, and Pſyche crouches down with her hands behind her. Another Cupid attacks another butterfly with a lighted torch over the head of a third Cupid ſeated on a ſhell drawn by two butterflies. From all theſe circumſtances the vaſe has been preſumed to be a preſent to a new-married lady of rank.—It muſt not be confounded with the vaſe from St. Denis engraved in our vol. XX. p. 304.

Friday, June 25.

Early this morning, Charles Beaton, a journeyman gunſmith, put a period to his exiſtence, at his lodgings in Fleet-lane, by putting a ſmall cannon fixed on a wooden handle into his mouth, and placing a lighted match to the touch-hole, blew his mouth almoſt to pieces.

A few evenings ſince, the maſter of a Northern coaſter, before going to-bed, took a vial of liquid out of the medicine-cheſt, to eaſe a complaint in his bowels; by a miſtake he took a full glaſs of opium, of which he died in the courſe of the night in the moſt excruciating pain. The mate was nearly ſharing the ſame fate, by taking ſome of this baneful drug, which he took in a leſs quantity.

Saturday, June 26.

Laſt night a dreadful fire broke out at an oil-ſhop in St. Giles's, occaſioned, as we were informed, by the exploſion of ſome gunpowder in the cellar. In a ſhort time the premiſes were entirely deſtroyed, but the arrival of engines prevented its farther extenſion.

This being the day appointed for laying the foundation-ſtone of the London Docks, a vaſt concourſe of perſons aſſembled from all quarters to witneſs a ceremony which commences an undertaking of ſo much public utility. The docks were crowded with genteel perſons of both ſexes.—About 2 o'clock, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lords Hawkeſbury and Hobart, Mr. N. Vanſittart, Sir A. Hammond, and various other gentlemen, arrived at Wapping. They were conducted round the works next the river, ſhewn the ſteam-engines, plans, &c.; after which they were conducted to the foundation of the entrance-baſon, where two ſtones were prepared to be laid, each about two tons and a half. The firſt ſtone was laid by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Hawkeſbury, Sir Richard Neave (chairman), and Edward Forſter, eſq. (deputy-chairman). Two glaſs-bottles, containing the gold, ſilver, and copper coins of the preſent reign, with a medal of the king's recovery, and the peace, were depoſited in a hole made in the ſtone; and over them a tin plate, containing this inſcription:

"This ſtone
was laid on Saturday, the 26th day of June,
ann. Dom. 1802,
in the foundation of the entrance-baſin
of the
LONDON DOCKS,
undertaken by private ſubſcription
for
the greater accommodation and ſecurity
of
Shipping, Commerce, and Revenue,
within the
Port of London,
and purſuant to an act paſſed on the
20th day of June, ann. Dom. 1800,
in the 40th year of the reign of Geo. III."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer threw a purſe of gold on the ſtone for the workmen: afterwards the ſecond ſtone was laid. Three-times-three cheers were given both to the firſt and ſecond. When this operation was performed, the foundation-ſtones in the tobacco-warehouſe were laid, having

alſo coins and a ſimilar inſcription; a purſe of gold being laid on them. The company then proceeded in waggons covered with green baize along the iron railways round the dock premiſes, and laid alſo the foundation-ſtone of a warehouſe for general purpoſes. The company next went up Virginia-ſtreet to Ratcliff-highway. Here their carriages were waiting to take them to dine at the London Tavern.

Wedneſday, July 14.

As the following incident has excited more of the public attention than is uſually given to ſuch matters, and as the indiſcretion, which it is our duty to record, has been perſecuted with unparalleled malignity and rancour, we give it in detail. On the night, we will not ſay of *general* but *univerſal* illumination, Mr. Cobbett, commonly known by the name of *Peter Porcupine*, who within the laſt two years had found it expedient to remove from America to England, refuſed to put up any lights. As this determination of his to oppoſe the univerſal joy on the peace was well known, and indeed publiſhed by himſelf, a mob was aſſembled before his houſe a little before 9 o'clock, who began to break his windows. About 10 o'clock, three young gentlemen, Mr. C. B. Mr. W. and Mr. H. accidentally paſſed through Pall-mall, and, elevated partly by the occaſion, and partly from having dined together, very fooliſhly and thoughtleſſly threw, *not ſtones*, but *bricks* at the houſe. Every one who thinks will ſee the diſtinction. The ſtones of the pavement could not be removed without a pick-axe; but unfortunately ſome repairs were going on at the adjoining houſe, and a pile of *bricks* was at hand. The young gentlemen were ſeized by the police officers, without any reſiſtance on their part, and taken to Bow ſtreet. They were committed to *Tothil-fields Bridewell* for the night, brought up again next morning, and *not admitted to bail*, but ordered again to be brought up on the Tueſday for re-examination. Thus they ſuffered ſix days impriſonment among the loweſt miſcreants. Two things here may juſtly excite ſurprize. Firſt, as it was obviouſly A BAILABLE OFFENCE, that they were not directed in the firſt inſtance by the magiſtrates to procure bail. Secondly, that the puniſhment of ſix days impriſonment, and the conſequent expences, was not conſidered as an adequate atonement by the proſecutor, to whom every apology, and every extent of compenſation, was immediately and repeatedly offered. This atonement only ſeemed to excite a fiercer deſire of vengeance; and this offer was indignantly refuſed. The forms of the Quarter Seſſions, to which the matter was referred, would not allow the trial to come on till after an interval of three months. Theſe three months were employed by the proſecutor in exaſperating the public mind. The young men, who were in every other reſpect of the pureſt and moſt unſullied character, were ſtigmatized with the terms of *baſe villains*; they were reproached again and again with their commitment to a common gaol; the feelings of their relatives and friends were tortured with the threat that the indictment ſhould be *capital*. Great pains were taken to induce their ſuperiors to diſmiſs them from their employments; and every effort was made to ſtamp them with infamy, and to ruin their hopes. Fortunately, we are not a nation of Savages. When the trial this day came on, the matter was ſeen in its real point of view. It was a thoughtleſs boyiſh action; no malice, no moral turpitude, no depravity appeared. The jury, from their heſitation, appeared inclined to bring them in *Not Guilty*; however, as the fact itſelf was neither diſproved nor diſowned, they were content to recommend the young men in very ſtrong terms to the clemency of the Court. The proſecutor was urged to join in the recommendation. His reply is memorable, and is, perhaps, the firſt example of the kind in the Annals of Britiſh courts of judicature—CERTAINLY NOT: I CAME HERE FOR JUSTICE, AND NOT FOR MERCY.—The fact diſdains all comment. The two firſt of the defendants, all of whom were accompanied by a number of the moſt reſpectable individuals, zealous to teſtify their irreproachable characters, were fined 30l.; and the latter, Mr. H. 10l.

Thurſday, July 22.

This evening a very melancholy event took place, at the Eaſtern entrance into the Weſt India Docks, at Blackwall. In order to lay out the water at the entrance of the baſon, next the Thames, a coffre-dam had been conſtructed, which had hitherto bid defiance to every returning tide. It appeared, by the evidence of Mr. Kent, the Maſter Bailiff, that about 10 minutes before 7, the tide being at its height, he was looking towards the South coffre dam, when he obſerved the head of one of the piles decline towards the river. He inſtantly called out to the people who were at work below, at a depth of about 30 feet, exclaiming, "For God's ſake, come up; the coffre-dam is blown." The people ran in all directions; the water ruſhed in with a dreadful noiſe, and, daſhing againſt the gates, returned by the Eaſtern wall, and ſwept away all who had not had time to get up. The baſon in an inſtant filled to the depth of 22 feet. Some, by the violence of the torrent, were forced againſt the piles, and jammed between them. At firſt, it was ſuppoſed the whole of the docks would have been prematurely filled; but this idea was happily diſſipated, by the effectual reſiſtance of an inner dam, which

which ſtopped the progreſs of ſo deſtructive an inundation. There were about 20 men at work, cutting away the earth on the inſide; but by the alarm being given, all were enabled to climb on the wharf in the centre, and ſave themſelves, except eight perſons, who unfortunately loſt their lives. Among the ſufferers, we learn, is a Mr. Buff, the brother of the Superintendant of the works.—It is a circumſtance of infinite regret, that the melancholy effects of this accident might eaſily have been avoided, had the warning voice of prudence been attended to. It appeared, by the proceedings before the Coroner, that Mr. Kent foreſaw what would happen, and that a Committee was called; who, inſtead of acting upon his report, paid a fatal deference to the opinions of the Surveyors, who pledged themſelves for the ſecurity of the dam. The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of *Accidental Death*.

Thurſday, July 29.

The long and arduous conteſt for Middleſex terminated this day. The total numbers on the poll were—For Mr. Byng, 3,582; Sir Francis Burdett, 3,297; Mr. Mainwaring, 2,936.—About 12 o'clock, Mr. Mainwaring's friends, conſidering his ſituation as to the poll hopeleſs, adviſed him to withdraw himſelf, which he did, eſcorted by a number of police-officers.—How this extraordinary majority has been obtained by the Hon. Baronet may probably be the ſubject of future inveſtigation.

Saturday, July 31.

We underſtand from a gentleman lately come from the North, that the pretenſions of the *celebrated* Miſs Robertſon to the eſtate of Faſcally have excited no little ſurpriſe in the Highlands of Scotland, at *what London folks will believe*. That eſtate originally belonged to the very ancient family of Strowan, and was erected by charter from the Crown into a ſeparate Barony, for a younger branch of the family, with the condition, that upon failure of heirs male it ſhould return to the elder branch. At the demiſe however of the laſt of the heirs male of this younger branch, the family of Strowan were under a ſentence of forfeiture, on account of their adherence to the Houſe of Stuart. The heirs of intail could not therefore put in their claim, and the eſtate being much encumbered, it was ſold for the benefit of the creditors. Had the forefather of Miſs Robertſon been of the Faſcally family, they would of courſe then have advanced their claims. But after this dexterous lady could impoſe on tradeſmen, by references to people living in the ſame city, it is no wonder that ſhe ſhould get ſome perſons to ſwallow her claims beyond the Grampians.

*** *A complete Liſt of the Members returned to ſerve in the next Parliament ſhall be given as early as poſſible.*

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1802.	NORTHERN.	NORFOLK.	HOME.	MIDLAND.	WESTERN.	OXFORD.
	Ld. Ellenbro' J. Chambre	Ld. Alvanley J. Grole	L. C. Baron B. Hotham.	J. Heath B. Thomſon	J. Rooke B. Graham	J. Lawrence J. Le Blanc
Mon. Jul. 26		Buckingham	Hertford			Abingdon
Tueſday 27				Northampt.	Wincheſter	
Wedneſ. 28			Chelmsford			Oxford
Thurſday 29		Bedford				
Friday 30				Oakham		
Saturday 31	York & City	Huntingdon		Linc. & City	Sarum	Worc. & City
Mon. Aug. 2		Cambridge	Lewes			
Wedneſ. 4			Maidſtone			Glou. & City
Thurſday 5		Bury St. Ed.		Nott. & Town	Dorcheſter	
Saturday 7				Derby		Monmouth
Monday 9		Norw. & city	Guildford		Exeter & city	
Tueſday 10	Durham					Hereford
Wedneſ. 11				Leic. & Bar.		
Saturday 14	Newcaſtle &			Coventry &		Shrewſbury
Monday 16	[town			[Warwick	Bodmin	
Wedneſ. 18						Stafford
Friday 20	Carliſle					
Saturday 21					Wells	
Wedneſ. 25	Appleby					
Friday 27					Briſtol	
Saturday 28	Lancaſter					

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, March 20. LORD Viſcount Nelſon, permitted (by his Majeſty) to receive and wear the inſignia of the order of the Creſcent, which the Grand Signior hath tranſmitted to him.

War-office, May 11. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint

Lieutenant-generals John Leland, James Hamilton, John Stratton, James Rooke, C. Croſbie, John Earl of Suffolk, Hon. Chapple Norton, G. Hotham, David Dundas, Sir Robert Abercrombie, K. B. Gerard Lake, Sir Thomas Muſgrave, bart. James Coates, Ralph Dundas, Richard Whyte, and Sir Alured Clarke, K. B. to be Generals in the Army.

Major-generals Anthony Farrington, Jas. Stuart, Charles Horneck, John Whyte, Andrew-John Drummond, Henry Bowyer, John-William Egerton, Peter Hunter, Joſeph Walton, Ellis Walker, William Johnſtone, William Maxwell, George Earl of Pembroke, John Earl of Chatham, Alexander Campbell, William Morſhead, Francis Dundas, Alexander Roſs, Abraham D'Aubant, Hon. Francis Needham, and Henry Pigot, to be Lieutenant-generals in the Army.

Colonels Francis Lord Seaforth; Bryd Trewthick Heniker, of the 9th dragoons; David Douglas Wemyſs, of the 18th foot; Hon. John Leſlie, of the 1ſt foot-guards; Henry Wynyard, of the 1ſt foot-guards; William Thornton, of the 1ſt foot-guards; John Stuart, of the Queen's German regiment; Duncan Campbell, of the 91ſt foot; Thomas Groſvenor, of the 3d foot-guards; John Calcraft, of the Coldſtream guards; Hon. John Hope, of the North Lowland fencible infantry; Hon. Vere Poulet, on half-pay; Charles Barton, of the 2d life-guards; George Cunninghame, late of the Scotch brigade; Frederick Halket, late of ditto; Ilay Ferrier, of the Scotch brigade; Alexander Mackenzie, of the 78th foot; William Congreve, of the royal artillery; Hon. James Forbes, of the Coldſtream guards; Henry Lord Paget, of the 7th light dragoons; John Doyle, of the 87th foot; Robert Brownrigg, of the 60th foot; William Caulfield Archer, of the 1ſt foot-guards; William Earl of Banbury, of the 3d foot-guards; Hon. Arthur Welleſley, of the 33d foot; Hon. Edmund Phipps, of the 1ſt foot-guards; and William Cartwright, of the 10th light dragoons; to be Major-generals in the Army.

Lieutenant-colonels Francis T. Hammond, of the late 12 th foot; Crofton Vandeleure, of the 46th foot; John Hamilton, of the 81ſt foot; Robert Dudley Blake, of the Northumberland fencible infantry; John Barnes, of the royal artillery; Robert Douglas, of the royal artillery; Thomas Brownrigg, of the 3d foot; Hon. Robert Meade, of the 31ſt foot; Alexander Malcolm, of the late 2d battalion 78th foot; William Houſton, of the 58th foot; Hon. George St. John, of the 73d foot; John Prince, of the 6th dragoons; George Mitchell, on half-pay of the 31ſt light dragoons; Daniel-Henry Saw, of the 7th Weſt India regiment; Thomas Hiſlop, of the 11th Weſt India regiment; John M'Leod, of the royal artillery; George Le Hunte, on half-pay of the late Independents; Pierre de Meuron Bullot, of Meuron's regiment; Charles M'Murdo, of the 31ſt foot; Walter Cliffe, of the 7th foot; Wm. Wynyard, of the Coldſtream guards; John Walbanke Childers, of the 11th light dragoons; Alexander Wood, of the late 120th foot; Alexander Dirom, of the 52d foot; Anthony-Lewis Layard, of the 7th foot; Thomas Earl of Elgin; David Hunter, of the Angusſhire fencible infantry; John Earl of Breadalbane; John Slade, of the 1ſt dragoons; Richard Tayler, of the late 2d battalion of the 82d foot; Frederick A. F. Beckwith, of the 37th foot; William Spencer, of the 23d light dragoons; Sir Richard Baſſet, knt. of the 5th Weſt India regiment; Samuel Graham, of the 27th foot; James Montgomery, of the 45th foot; Frederick-Auguſtus Wetherall, of the 82d foot; William Wright, of the artillery in Ireland; John-Daniel Arabin, ditto; William Buchannan, ditto; William Murray, of the 24th light dragoons; Hon. William Lumley, of the 22d light dragoons; Robert Brereton, of the 63d foot; Thomas Gibſon, of the 83d foot; J. Timms Hervey Elwes, of the late 2d battalion 84th foot; Moore Diſney, of the 1ſt foot-guards; John Montreſor, of the 80th foot; John Mackenzie, of the late 2d battalion 78th foot; William Carlyon Hughes, of the 87th foot; Edward Corry, on half-pay of the late 101ſt foot; Solomon-Peter de L'Hoſte, on half pay of the late 104th foot; Alexander Graham Stirling, on half-pay of the late 122d foot; Hon. Archibald Montgomery, on half-pay of the late Royal Glaſgow regiment; Henry Mordaunt Claverings, of the Argyleſhire fencible infantry; William Thomas, of the 41ſt foot; John Michel, of the 14th light dragoons; and Stephen Trotter, of the late 112th foot; to be Colonels in the Army.

Majors William Oſborn Hamilton, of the Antient Iriſh fencible infantry; James Wheeler Unwin, of the 60th foot; Thomas Norton Powlett, on half-pay of the late 95th foot; James Willock, on half-pay of the late 95th foot; Francis Slater Rebow, of the 2d life guards; Robert Pigot, on half-pay of the late 130th foot; Sir Edward Gerald Butler, knt. of the 87th foot; Guſtavus R. Mathews, on half-pay of the late Independents; Samuel Need, of the 27th light dragoons; Edward Webber, of the late 2d battalion 90th foot; Michael-Edward Jacobs, of the 76th foot; Thomas

Viſcount

Viſcount Ranelagh, of the 66th foot; Thomas L'Eſtrange, of the 7th foot; Sir Thomas Pechell, bart. of the late 2d horſe-grenadier-guards; William Latham, of the 7th dragoon-guards; John Caſtleman, of the 51ſt foot; Charles Gray, of the 75th foot; Lauchlan M'Quarrie, of the 86th foot; David Dewar, on half-pay of the late Independents; Joſeph Foveaux, of the New S. Wales Corps; Michael M'Creagh, of the 11th Weſt India regiment; Richard O'Dogherty, of the 69th foot; George Kinnaird Dana, of the 13th foot; Charles Cerjat, of the 1ſt dragoons; Walter Elliot, of the 33d foot; William Clarke, of the 46th foot; William Jephſon, of the 17th light dragoons; William Sinclair Wemyſs, of the 48th foot; John Grant, on half-pay of the late Independents; John Smith, of the 31ſt foot; James Moore, of the 26th light dragoons; Edward Baynes, of the 76th foot; George Dudſworth, of the 34th foot; Charles Miller, of the 1ſt Weſt India regiment; Nathanael Levett Peacocke, of the 48th foot; James Stirling, of the 42d foot; Thomas Steele, of a late recruiting corps; Edward Witherington, of the 9th dragoons; Patrick Maxwell, of the 7th dragoon-guards; James Leatham, of the 2d dragoon-guards; Robert Young, of the 8th foot; Charles Browne, on half-pay of the late 96th foot; Edward Stehelin, of the royal artillery; John-Auguſtus Schalch, of ditto; Burgh Leighton, of the 4th dragoons; Henry M. Mervin Vavaſour, of the late 1ſt horſe-grenadier-guards; David Roſs, of the 62d foot; Henry Rogers, of the royal artillery; Edward Vicars, of the 2d dragoon-guards; James Miller, of the royal artillery; Harry Hudſon, of ditto; John Harding, of ditto; William Johnſtone, of the royal engineers; Flower M. Sproule, of the royal artillery; Edmund Lemoine, of ditto; William Dacres, of the 26th foot: David Melliſont, of the 10th foot; Thomas Inglis, on half-pay of the late 126th foot; Henry-William Eſpinaſſe, of the 4th foot; Henry Raleigh Knight, of the 2d foot; Robert Douglas, of the 56th foot; Peter Hayes Petit, of the 35th foot; Thomas Powell, of the 14th foot; James Blackwell, of the 29th light dragoons; Samuel Venables Hinde, of the 32d foot; Thomas Norton Wyndham, of the 1ſt dragoons; Berkenhead Glegg, of the 91ſt foot; John Tuffnell, of the late York Rangers; James Stuart, on half-pay of the late Independents; John Lindall Borland, of the 38th foot; Hon. James Ramſay, of the 2d foot; F. Streicher, of the 60th foot; and L. Moriſheim, of the 60th foot; to be Lieutenant-colonels in the Army.

Captains John Miller, of the royal marines; John Humphreys, of the royal engineers; John F. S. Smith, of the royal artillery; Benjamin Stehelin, of ditto; Sandiford Lamb, of the 15th light dragoons; Bohun Shore, of the 4th dragoons; James-Richard Coates, of the 69th foot; Alexander Sharpe, of the 49th foot; M. C. Cole, of the royal marines; Hugh Trevor, of the 77th foot; Richard H. Foley, of the royal marines; George Ball, of ditto; William Patten, of ditto; William Johnſon, of the 47th foot; John Creſwell, of the royal marines; William Binks, of ditto; Arthur Ball, of ditto; Richard Bidlake, of ditto; James Home, of ditto; James Campbell, of ditto; Robert Moncrief, of ditto; William Douglas, of the 6th foot; Oliver Naylor, of the royal marines; Thomas Colby, of ditto; James Caſſel, of ditto; James Mu'er, of the 42d foot; Charles Tomkins, of the 7th dragoon-guards; Philip Vaumorel, of the 36th foot; James Douglas, of the Scotch brigade; Cavendiſh Sturt, of the 39th foot; Ralph Hamilton, of the 2d life-guards; John Nugent, of the 38th foot; Henry Shrapnell, of ditto; Richard Hockings, of the royal engineers; Robert D'Arcy, of ditto; Francis Dunne, of the 7th dragoon-guards; Gilbert King, of ditto; Cholmeley Overend, of the 50th foot; James Magrath, of the 87th foot; Robert Hope, of the royal artillery; Geo. Wilſſe, of ditto; George W. Dixon, of ditto; Geo. Bridges, of the royal engineers; Mark Watts, of the 67th foot; Maurice Cane, of the 83d foot; Brice Maxwell, of the 8th foot; George Cuyler, of the 86th foot; Samuel Blake Deverell, of the 3d Weſt India regiment; Wiltſhire Wilſon, of the royal artillery; Daniel Graham, of ditto; Richard Hamilton, of ditto; Edward Trevelyan, of the 1ſt foot-guards; Thomas Marlay, of ditto; Thomas Croker, of the 38th foot; Montague Burrows, of the 14th foot; John Lawrenſon, of the 18th light dragoons; John Mackintoſh, of the royal marines; William Macleod, of the 76th foot; John Hope, of the 18th foot; Lawrence H. Newton, of the royal artillery; Charles Darrah, of the 21ſt foot; William Hooper, of the 4th dragoons; Alexander-Francis Taylor, of the 11ſt foot; Ralph Smith, of the 30th foot; John Beevor, of the 9th dragoons; Thomas Hoxley, of the 2d Weſt India regiment; Richard Pigot, of the 14th light dragoons; and Joſeph Thomſon, of the 40th foot; to be Majors in the Army.

Whitehall, June 5. Major-general Sir Eyre Coote, K.B. permitted (by his Majeſty) to receive and wear the inſignia of the order of the Creſcent, which the Grand Signior hath tranſmitted to him.

Downing-ſtr. June 29. Wm. Fullarton, eſq. Brigadier-general Thomas Picton, and Samuel Hood, eſq. captain of the royal navy, appointed commiſſioners for executing the office of governor and commander in chief in and over the iſland of Trinidad.

Whitehall, June 29. William Adam, of Blair Adam, eſq. appointed lieutenant and ſheriff-

sheriff-principal of the shire of Kinross, in Scotland.

War-office, June 29. Royal Military College. Rev. —— Owen, to be chaplain, librarian, and instructor of classicks.—*Hospital-staff.* Dr. Wm. Franklin, to be assistant-inspector-general of hospitals.

Whitehall, July 2. John Smyth, esq. appointed master and worker of the Mint.

Whitehall, July 3. Right Hon. Henry Addington, Charles Small Pybus, esq. Geo. Thynne, esq. (commonly called Ld. George Thynne), Nathanael Bond, and John Hiley Addington, esqrs. appointed commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Downing-street, July 5. Francis Drake, esq. appointed his Majesty's envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary at the Court of his Serene Highness the Elector Palatine.

Whitehall, July 6. Hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, appointed clerk of the ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, *vice* John Sargent, esq.

Whitehall, July 6. Viscount Castlereagh, appointed president of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, *vice* Earl of Dartmouth, resigned.

Whitehall, July 10. His Grace Hugh Duke of Northumberland, K.G. appointed custos rotulorum of and in the county of Northumberland, and of the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne.—Evan Nepean, of Loders and Bothenhampton, co. Dorset, esq. created a baronet.

War-office, July 10. Staff. Lieut.-col. Henry Clinton, of the 1st foot-guards, to be adjutant-general to the King's troops serving in the East Indies, *vice* Craufurd, resigned. Lieut.-col. Miles Nightingale, of the 38th foot, to be quarter-master-general to the King's troops serving in the East Indies, *vice* Gordon, resigned.

Whitehall, July 13. Lieut.-col. Edward Baker Littlehales, and Archibald Dickson, esq. admiral of the Blue, created baronets.

Whitehall, July 15. Lord Viscount Nelson, permitted (by his Majesty) to receive and wear the ensigns of knight grand commander of the order of St. Joachim; his lordship's nomination to the same having been signified to him by the reigning Count of Leiningen Westerbourg.

Whitehall, July 20. Charles-George Baron Arden of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, created a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Arden, of Arden, co. Warwick.—John Baron Sheffield of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, created Baron Sheffield, of Sheffield, co. York.

Downing street, July 20. Appointment of John J. Murray, esq. to be consul from the United States of America at the port of Glasgow, approved by his Majesty.

Civil Promotions.

Mr. John-William Galabin, elected upper bridge-master of the city of London, *vice* Speck, dec.; and Mr. Samuel Marriott, second ditto, *vice* Galabin.

Rev. J. L. Crane, M. A. elected head-master of the free grammar-school of Bradford, Wilts, *vice* Baldwyn, resigned, on being preferred to the curacy of Drayton-Beauchamp, Bucks.

Abraham Jenkins, esq. of Bury, appointed clerk of the peace for the county of Suffolk, *vice* Collet, dec.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. Mr. Comyn, chaplain to Lord Visc. Nelson, Bridgeham R. Norfolk.

Rev. W. P. Burgis, Upway R. co. Dorset, *vice* Fawcour.

Rev. Wm. Wing Fowle, Ivychurch R. Kent, *vice* Hammond.

Rev. Samuel Pitt Stockford, M. A. St. Aldate's R. Oxford.

Rev. E. Benson, Wilsford V. Wilts, *vice* Trickey, dec.

Rev. John Watts, Collingtree R. near Northampton.

Rev. H. Basset, Glentworth and Thoresby livings, in the diocese of Lincoln.

Rev. Jn. Trefusis, Southill R. Cornwall.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

June HAY-MARKET.

25. The Heir-at-Law—The Review.
26. The Surrender of Calais — Fortune's
28. Lovers' Vows—Obi. [Frolick.
29. The Road to Ruin—The Review.
30. The Heir-at-Law—Obi. [Surprize.

July 1. The Poor Gentleman—Agreeable
2. The Battle of Hexham—Fortune's Fro-
3. Sighs—The Review. [lick.
5. The Heir-at-Law—The Deaf Lover.
6. Speed the Plough—Obi. [Naples.
7. The Poor Gentleman—The Deserter of
8. The Heir-at-Law—Ditto.
9. Sylvester Daggerwood—The Battle of Hexham—The Review.
10. The Deaf Lover—*Beggar my Neighbour; or, A Rogue's a Fool*—Fortune's Fro-
12. Lovers' Vows—Obi. [lick.
13. The Poor Gentleman—The Review.
14. Speed the Plough—Peeping Tom.
15. The Battle of Hexham—Obi.
16. The Heir-at-Law—The Deserter of
17. Sighs—The Dead Alive. [Naples.
19. Speed the Plough—Obi.
20. False and True—Ditto.
21. The Heir-at-Law—The Review.
22. The Road to Ruin—The Dead Alive.
23. The Young Quaker—Obi.
24. The Battle of Hexham—*The Sixty-third*
26. Speed the Plough—Ditto. [*Letter.*
27. The Heir-at-Law—Ditto.
28. Cambro-Britons—Ditto.
29. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
30. False and True—Ditto.

P. 88. Dr. Mayo was a native of Hereford, and was educated at Brazenose college, Oxford, which presented him to the living of St. George's. Dr. Mayo was a divine of that class which, though it enjoy not all the splendid celebrity that adorns some others, perhaps excels all in real utility; that is to say, *he was a good parish-priest.* He was a man of great experience in that particular branch of his profession, having been for some time curate of Bowle-Stratford, then ten years curate of Whitechapel, then ten years curate of Spitalfields, before he entered upon the living of St. George in the East, where I think he resided 38 years. There is no church in London where divine service is performed with more rubrical correctness than in St. George's. The assiduity of a pastor, attentive to all the minutiæ of propriety in the use of the Liturgy, produced a correspondent regularity in his congregation. Every thing at St. George's is done τυγχηδὸν καὶ κατὰ τάξιν. Dr. Mayo had a peculiar, but by no means an unimpressive, mode of preaching in his earlier years; but his labours were not confined to the pulpit merely. He was the instructor of the young, in the catechetical way; the reclaimer of the dissolute; the grave rebuker of the blasphemer; the admonisher of those who had reached the gradation of unthinking levity in the scale of offence, and were tottering on the brink of vice. He was the comforter of the sick, and cherisher of those who languished under the depressions of poverty. He administered the aids of religion to those who were passing from time to eternity; and often, by the side of the grave, *exerted a vigour beyond the routine of duty,* whilst he taught those who attended on the interment of their friends to prepare for their latter end. He was particularly kind to the Negroes and uninstructed men of colour, who, employed generally on-board of ship, occasionally resided in his parish, which is full of sea-faring people. I suppose no clergyman in England ever baptised so many black men and Mulattos; nor did he at any time baptise them without much previous preparation, that the inward and spiritual grace might accompany the outward and visible form of baptism. The attachment of these poor people to him was very great. Several of them never came into the port of London without waiting upon him, by way of testifying the respect in which they held him. Dr. Mayo was a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, and performed the functions of that office, in his parochial relations, with great attention. The zealous care with which he watched over the charity-schools in his parish was very becoming. One of them is a school of high character; Raine's hospital I mean; into which young girls are transplanted out of the ordinary parochial school, and are taught all sorts of useful household work; and then, after having lived five years in service, and bringing testimonials of their good behaviour, they are entitled to draw lots for a marriage-portion of 100l.; and are married to some industrious mechanick, a member of the Church of England. Dr. M. was treasurer of this excellent foundation. I saw him, last May-day [1801], in the presence of a numerous assemblage of the trustees and others, among whom were both the members of parliament for the county of Middlesex, deliver a purse, containing 100l. to one of the young women who had been married by him that morning; whilst another stood by, who had just drawn a prize of a similar portion. The good old man gave the new-married pair a suitable charge, in a most affectionate way. His infirmities, it is true, impeded his speech not a little; he seemed to feel it was the last he should make on such an occasion; but I assure you, gentlemen, there was an eloquence in his very pauses, and something so touching in the tears which trickled down his cheeks, that they must have had hearts of stone who could hear them unmoved. I hope I shall not hurt the feelings of his family (a wife, two sons, both married, and two daughters), who survive him, when I say, that never man was happier in all his domestic relations. His children were all provided for in his life-time. He was a faithful steward for them. His ambition was to educate them at his own cost, without breaking-in upon what was to come to them. His eldest son is a most respectable physician, settled at Doncaster, and was, before he quitted London, physician to the Middlesex hospital. His younger son is well known to the learned world, Mr. Charles Mayo, the late professor of the Anglo-Saxon tongue in the University of Oxford, the first-appointed professor upon Dr. Rawlinson's foundation. Both these gentlemen were fellows of St. John's college, Oxford.—Dr. Mayo was a man of true frugality. But, as his frugality never sunk into parsimony, so it was in some measure subservient to his generosity. He has walked, leaning upon my arm, with no small personal inconvenience to himself, through the streets of London, to save the expence of a hackney-coach; but then I have seen him give to the son, the orphan-son of a clergyman, before he reached home, the half-crown which he saved. No man better understood the œconomy of charity. There are few public charities to which he was not a contributor, from Christ's hospital downward. His known probity procured him the office of executor to many. Many have acknowledged the services he has done them in quality of trustee and guardian. The management of the

property

property which he he'd in truſt for others, often called him to the Bank of England. He has been thought to be buſied there on his own account; but, whenever this has been objectingly hinted to him, he has only anſwered with a ſmile. A ſmile he had, of peculiar benignity. He was a man of great good-humour, and often indulged in a ſpecies of chaſtened pleaſantry; but his delight was in that ſort of wit which diſtinguiſhed ſome great men at the beginning of the laſt age, punning. Dr. South himſelf was not fonder of a pun than Dr. Mayo. He was bleſſed with a long ſeries of uninterrupted health. Rainy days, or inclement ſeaſons, never ſtopped him in the career of duty. He was a pariſh-prieſt of the old ſchool, of the ſchool which bred John Waring, curate of Spitalfields and Biſhopſgate, and, laſt, clerk in orders at St. James's, Piccadilly; Mr. Hallings, the curate of Aldgate, late ſecretary to the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge; Dr. Markham, late rector of Whitechapel; Mr Southgate, the curate of St. Giles's; and Mr. Richards, the curate of St. Sepulchre's. Dr. Mayo was in politicks a Tory. His religious principles were truly ORTHODOX. One of the news-papers ſaid ſomething about '*his liberality towards Diſſenters of all denominations.*' This is a ſort of faſhionable phraſe. Liberal and kind was he to all; but he had none of that mawkiſh liberality which is mere latitudinarianiſm or indifference. The *proper* Preſbyterian, who differs from our church only in matters of diſcipline, he knew how to value juſtly. The members of the Kirk of Scotland he regarded as perſons living under an outward *eſtabliſhment* of religion, recognized by the conſtitution of the country. But as for the herd of ordinary Diſſenters, whoſe principles are no where ſet forth authoritatively, and who can give no rational reaſon of the hope that is in them, no clear account of the faith which they profeſs, whilſt he pitied them ſincerely, no man leſs approved of their diſunited condition, and diſuniting tenets, than Dr. Mayo. He had no good opinion of thoſe '*who turn religion into rebellion*' (to uſe the language of our Liturgy), and faith into faction. Thus much I have thought it but right to ſay, and thus much I have ſaid with truth, reſpecting ſo excellent and exemplary a clergyman as the late worthy Rector of St. George's, Middleſex.

A LONDON CURATE.

[*** This character of a Divine, whom we knew and very highly reſpected, is copied from "The Orthodox Churchman's Magazine" for January 1802, p. 30.]

P. 496, a. l. 7, from bottom, for *heavenly* read *heavily*.

BIRTHS.

June 20. AT Bridlington-quay, the wife of John Pitts, eſq. a ſon.

24. At Penevarne, in Cornwall, the wife of Capt. Philip Lyne, R. N. a ſon.

26. At Colcheſter, the wife of Capt. Lloyd, of the Coldſtream guards, a ſon.

29. At his houſe on Richmond-green, the wife of Melmoth Guy, eſq. a daughter.

At Champion, in the Iſle of Wight, the wife of Col. Barker, a daughter.

30. The wife of Henry Chawner, eſq. of Lyme Grove, a ſon.

In Hertford-ſtreet, May-fair, the wife of Major-general Gaſcoyne, a daughter.

In New Norfolk-ſt. Groſvenor-ſq. the wife of John Hammet, eſq. M.P. a ſon and heir.

Lately, in Mountjoy-ſquare, Dublin, the Counteſs Begg, a daughter.

In Dublin, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Kingſbury, a ſon.

The lady of Sir George Shee, bart. a ſon.

In John-ſtreet, Bedford-row, Mrs. Edward Solly, a daughter.

The wife of John Davies, a labouring-man, near Ruthix, two daugh. and a ſon.

July 1. At Fineſhade, the Counteſs of Harborough, a daughter.

The wife of the Rev. Wm. Hughes, of Great Stambridge, Eſſex, a ſon.

2. Mrs. Antony Corri, a daughter.

3. In Hill-ſtr. Dublin, Mrs. Scott, a dau.

4 The wife of John Brown, miller, near St. John's chapel, in Weardale, three daughters, who, with the mother, are all likely to do well.—Mrs. B. was alſo delivered of three daughters on the 30th of October, 1797, two of whom are living.

In Portland-place, the wife of H. Jarrett, eſq. a ſon.

6. At the ſeat of Roynon Jones, eſq. at Naſs-houſe, co. Glouceſter, the wife of Lieut.-col. Maſon, a ſon.

7. In Lower Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, Mrs. Wilſon, a daughter.

8. The wife of H. C. Bowles, eſq. of St. Paul's church-yard, a daughter.

9. In Park-ſtreet, Stockport, the wife of B. Partington, two ſons and a daughter. Mrs. P. has had twins four times, and ſeven ſingle births, in 14 years; ſo that at 12 births ſhe has had 18 children in that time.

10. At Phyſgill-houſe, Scotland, Mrs. Stewart, of Phyſgill, a ſon.

11. At Ingeſtre, the Counteſs Talbot, a ſon and heir.

In Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Lady C. Lenox, a ſon.

In Mancheſter-ſquare, the wife of Thomas Orby Hunter, eſq. a daughter.

12. In Edward-ſtr. Portman-ſq. the wife of Thomas Grimſton Eſtcourt, eſq. a ſon.

13. In Southampton-row, Bloomſbury, the wife of Lieut.-col. Conran, of the 52d foot, a daughter.

The wife of the Rev. Mr. Milne, maſter of the free grammar-ſchool and lecturer of Enfield, Middleſex, a ſon.

15. In Ruſſell-ſqu. Mrs. D. Bevan, a dau.

17. The wife of G. A. Robinſon, eſq. of Epſom, Surrey, a ſon.

18. The

18. The lady of Lord Francis Godolphin Oſborne, a ſon.

19. At Milbank-houſe, Weſtminſter, the Viſcounteſs Belgrave, a daughter.

21. At Eaſt-gate-houſe, Wincheſter, the lady of Sir John-Henry Mildmay, a ſon.

23. The wife of the Rev. Daniel Lyſons, a daughter.

25. In Groſvenor-ſtreet, Mrs. Henry Howard, a ſon.

At Lythwood-hall, near Shrewſbury, the wife of James Beck, eſq. a ſon.

26. At his houſe in John-ſtreet, King's-road, the wife of Mr. Serjeant Praed, a ſon.

In Hertford-ſtreet, May-fair, the wife of John Sperling, eſq. a daughter.

In Arlington-ſtreet, the lady of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart. a daughter.

28. The wife of Mr. Sawyer, veſtry-clerk of Enfield, a ſon.

29. In Ruſſell-place, the wife of Daniel H. Wilſon, eſq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY. Henry Baring, eſq. third ſon of Sir Francis B. bart. to Miſs Bingham, daughter of —— B. eſq. of Philadelphia, many years a member of the American ſenate.

Wm. Lamont, eſq. of the 18th light dragoons, to Miſs Suſan-Alexander Crickitt, daughter of C. A. C. eſq. M.P.

Mr. James Trimmer, of Brentford, to the eldeſt dau. of the Rev. W. Cornwallis, rector of Witterham and Elam, Kent.

J. Ward, M.D. late of Weſtminſter hoſpital, to Miſs Ayrton, daughter of Dr. A.

Capt. Ricketts, of the royal navy, to the eldeſt dau. of the late Rich. Gumbleton, eſq. of Caſtle Richard, co. Waterford, Ireland.

At Buxton, Clement Archer, eſq. to Lady Clonbrock.

At Cheſter, Rev. Charles Mytton, rector of Eccleſton, to Henrietta, eldeſt daughter of the Hon. John Grey (ſee p. 693).

Mr. John Bell, of Flockton, near Wakefield, to the ſecond daughter of the late Rev. Newcombe Cappe, of York.

Mr. George Mall, of Adlingfleet, to Miſs A. Simpſon, daughter of the Rev. Mr. S. rector of Whitgift, near Thorne.

Mr. Wm. S. Holloway, of the Stamp-office, to Mrs. Forſyth, widow of James F. eſq. late of Billiter-lane.

James Pardoe, eſq. of Bawdly, to Miſs Grainger, of Worceſter.

At Hereford, Mr. Benjamin Cloates, attorney, of Leominſter, to Miſs Colbatch.

At Carmarthen, Major Edmonds, of the Glamorganſhire militia, to Miſs Davies.

Rev. John Buller, of Morval, in Cornwall, nephew of the late Judge B. to Miſs Suſan Coles, 3d dau. of the late Rev. John C. vicar of Douloe, and rector of Calſtock.

A. M. Lawſon de Cardonnel, eſq. of the 21ſt light dragoons, to Miſs Lucy Weſton, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. W. prebendary of Durham.

June 20. At Hamburgh, Sir Rob. Barclay, bart. to Madame de Cronſtedt, dau. of Col. Durell, and the young widow of the late Baron de C.

21. Mr. Hill, ſurgeon, of Wiveliſcomb, to Miſs Winter, of Lydeard, Somerſet.

22. John Fullagar, eſq. of the Iſle of Wight, to the youngeſt daughter of Edward Scales, eſq. of Stoke Newington.

At Edinburgh, T. Hogg, eſq. merch. to Mrs. Hamilton Brown, of Glaſſwell.

At Greenock, Mr. John M'Goun, merchant, to Miſs Stewart.

At St. Mary-le-Bonne church, James Weſt, eſq. to Miſs Shuttleworth.

23. Rev. Thomas Bowen, of Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, to Miſs Norton, of Hampton, Middleſex.

Mr. Edw. Orme, to Miſs Etty Edmonds, dau. of the late Wm. E. eſq. of Wendover.

24. James Thuroood, eſq. of the Bedford militia, to the youngeſt daughter of Wm. Sharpe, eſq. of Bedford.

At Southwell, Rev. John Maydwell, of Little Ponton, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Porter, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas P. prebendary of Southwell.

26. Mr. Birks Thompſon, of Newark, co. Nottingham, corn-merchant, to Miſs Anne Roberts; and Mr. William Roberts, ſtage-maſter, to Miſs Mary Roberts; both daughters of Mr. R. of the White Horſe inn, Fetter-lane.

At Bath, Rev. David Horndon, rector of Merton, Devon, to Miſs Glubb, of Bicton.

27. Mr. W. Hall, of Great Ryder ſtreet, to Miſs Sophia Choppin; and Mr. T. Hall, of Piccadilly, to Miſs Louiſa Choppin; both daughters of Mr. Frederick C. of Park-lane.

At Liſbon, Dr. Domeier, phyſician to the Duke of Kent, to Miſs Lucie Bernard, a German lady.

28. Robert Sheddan, jun. eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, to the only daughter of the late Robert Duncan Munro, eſq. of Madras.

29. Lieut. Marrie, of the marines, to Miſs E. Wenyeve, daughter of the late Jn. W. eſq. of Brettenham park, Suffolk.

James Wyſe, eſq. captain in the North Lincoln militia, to the only daughter of Joſ. Jekyll, eſq. of Marlborough-buildings.

30. At Cobham, Surrey, the Rev. H. J. Sydenham, to Miſs Abington, daughter of Major A. of that place.

John Fletcher, eſq. jun. of Dunans, to Miſs Margaret Macnab, daughter of Alexander M. eſq. of Inisheweu, Scotland.

July 1. Lord Henry Stuart, third ſon of the Marquis of Bute, to Lady Gertrude Villiers, daughter and ſole heireſs of the late Earl of Grandiſon.

Mr. Tho. Goodwin, ſurgeon, of Hampſtead, to Miſs Frances Trinder, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Dr. T. of Hendon.

Rev. James Simpkinſon, rector of St. Peter-le-Poor, London, to Miſs Vaux, dau. of Edward V. eſq. of Auſtin-friers.

3. At

3. At Wincheſter, Major Geo. Groves, of the 28th foot, to the eldeſt daughter of the late Dr. Henry Blackſtone, of Adderbury, co. Oxford.

4. At Stoke Damarel, Mr. Iſaac Davy, to Miſs Withecombe, of Totneſs.

5. Chaſin Grove, eſq. of Mere, Wilts, to the only daughter of Sir Andrew Kent, of Eaſt Hotton, co. Lincoln.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, John Maitland, eſq. ſon of the late Hon. Patrick M. of Balgreggan, to the third daughter of Sir Wm. Maxwell, bart. of Monteith.

6. George-John Scott, eſq. of Balton, co. Salop, to Miſs Morſe, daughter of Wm. M. eſq. of Drayton-green, Middleſex.

7. John-Fr. Schroder, eſq. of Broad-ſtreet, merchant, to Miſs Buſtard, of Lawrence Pountney-lane.

8. Rev. George Lee, to Miſs Briggs, both of Hull.

10. At Dublin, by ſpecial licence, Lord Dunally, to the only daughter of the late Dominick Trant, eſq. and niece to the late Earl of Clare.

12. At Hendon, Middleſex, B. A. Coutts Trotter, eſq. of Berners-ſtreet, to Miſs Margaret Gordon, youngeſt daught. of the late Hon. Alexander Gordon, Lord Rockville, brother to the late Earl of Aberdeen.

13. Richard Nicholl, eſq. late of St. Vincent, to Miſs Anne Charrington, dau. of John C. eſq. of Mile-End.

14. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Charles-Thomas Hudſon, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Charles Grave H. bart. of Wanlip-hall, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Pepperell, youngeſt dau. of Sir Tho. P. bart. of Dorſet-ſtreet, Portman-ſqu.

15. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Francis Drake, B.D. fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, to Miſs Brooks, daughter of George B. eſq. banker, in London.

16. Middleton Onſlow, eſq. to Miſs Matilda Boddington, daughter of Thomas B. eſq. of Clapton.

17. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Dr. Thomas Trotter, phyſician at Newcaſtle, to the only daughter of the late Capt. Everitt, who was killed in the action with La Prudente, a French frigate, 1779.

19. Mr. Haycock, of Wardington, co. Oxford, to Miſs Mary Maſtin, dau. of Rev. John M. vicar of Naſeby, co. Northampton.

20. Edward Vaux, jun. eſq. of Auſtin-friers, to Miſs Eliz. Eade, daughter of John E. eſq. of Stoke Newington.

22. James Crompton, eſq. of Red Lion ſquare, to Mrs. Auſten, of Eaſt-ſtreet.

24. At Haxey, co. Lincoln, Michael Jones, eſq. of Lancaſter, to Miſs Etherington, only daughter and coheireſs of the late Robert E. eſq. of Gainſborough.

27. C. H. Delmé, eſq. to Miſs Clarke, of Hitchin Priory, Herts.

Rev. John Ratcliffe, M. A. rector of St. Anne, Middleſex, and late fellow of Brazenoſe college, Oxford, to the youngeſt dau. of Edward Leigh, eſq. of Took's-court.

DEATHS.

1801. *Jan.* 13. AT Calcutta, William Moſcrop, eſq. one of the three founders of the Hindoſtan bank, which was opened on the 4th of January, 1788; by which he acquired a very ample fortune, which deſcends to his only child, a daughter, born September 29, 1800. He was married, firſt, in 1792, to Miſs Sarah Aveling, daughter of Capt. R. B. Aveling, who died in 1795; 2dly, in 1797, to Miſs Anne Long, who ſurvives him. Mr. Moſcrop was an amiable and generous man, and was an admirable accomptant. He paſſed through the grammar-ſchool at Berwick under that able and learned claſſical ſcholar the Rev. Joſeph Rumney, who has for nearly 50 years conducted that free-ſchool. At the age of 19 he came to the banking-houſe of Meſſrs. Browns, Colliſon, and Tritton, in London, where he remained ſome years. When a change took place in that firm, he went to India, and was placed in the Calcutta bank as a clerk, where he was much reſpected. Having made in a few years ſome opulent connections, he was ſolicited to join Meſſrs. Redhead and Gardner in opening a new bank in that town; when Fortune ſtill ſmiled upon his laudable endeavours, and he is ſaid to have died worth 150,000l. His father was Joſeph Moſcrop, of Berwick, merchant, and diſtributor of ſtamps in that diſtrict, who died there ſome years ago. He has a brother, Henry, a ſurgeon, now in India, a deſerving young man, with conſiderable abilities.

July 29. At Leipzig, aged 69, Auguſtus-William Erneſti, profeſſor of eloquence in that univerſity from 1770, and well known by his edition of Livy and other claſſicks. To the Univerſity library there he has bequeathed his very complete collection of the works of Cimerarius; and to that of the Senate, his collection of the editions and MSS. of Cicero, to complete the Ciceronian collection already in it.

1802. *Feb.*..... Advanced in years, at the houſe of her brother, Mr. Benning, at Triplow, co. Cambridge, Mrs. Holmes.

March... At Albrighton, Salop, having been two years paralytic, the mother of Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. L. vicar there; and, about the ſame time, one of his daughters, 3 years old, of a pulmonary complaint.

March 24. On-board the Sir Stephen Luſhington, in his paſſage from Madras to England, aged 18, Mr. William Smith, ſon of John S. eſq. of Friday-ſtreet, London. Alſo, on the 28th, William Douglas, eſq. civil ſervant of the E. India Company, on the Bengal eſtabliſhment, for near 30 years.

29. On his paſſage home from Trinidad, for the recovery of his health, aged 32, Capt. George Lewis, of the corps of royal engineers. Having been ill for ſome months paſt with the diſorder of the climate,

mate, a medical board was held, who advised an immediate return to England as the only hope of his recovery. He embarked on-board the Lord Nelſon, Capt. Hayes, on the 9th of March laſt. For the firſt week he appeared better, ſtruggling againſt his diſorder with fortitude, in the hope of meeting his children and family; but afterwards grew worſe, and at length expired on the 29th. He was the eldeſt ſurviving ſon of the late Col. George Lewis, of the royal regiment of artillery, who ſignally diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his activity and ſervices during the ſiege of Gibraltar, when the artillery under his command deſtroyed the combined floating-batteries of France and Spain on the memorable 13th of September, 1782. He married Jane, ſecond daughter of the late William Deacon, eſq. of Portſmouth. She died at the Cape of Good Hope on the 3d of April, 1797; by whom he has left two infant ſons. Every excellent quality of the heart, a liberal and enlivated mind, joined to the moſt benevolent and ſocial diſpoſition, in him ſhone conſpicuous; and thoſe endearing qualities, which procured him through life the eſteem and regard of all who knew him, now contribute to excite a general ſorrow for his premature death.

April 7. At Bilboa, in Spain, at Mr. Brooke's houſe, in a very advanced age, Robert Elliot, eſq. M. D. and a native of Edinburgh.

22. At Kingſton, Jamaica, after 48 hours ſickneſs of the putrid fever, Geo. Munro, eſq. of the Cuſtom-houſe there, and ſecond ſon of the late Sir Harry M. bart. of Fowlis.

26. At Jamaica, whither ſhe went for the recovery of her health, Miſs Catherine Morant, youngeſt daughter of the late Jn. M. eſq. of Brockenhurſt-houſe, Hants.

May.... At St. Helena, on his paſſage from Madras to England, Mr. John Molineux Slaney, ſecond ſon of the late Richard S. eſq. of Sniffnal, Salop.

23. At Mount Vernon, Mrs. Martha Waſhington, relict of the late Preſident W. —"The death of this eſtimable woman muſt ſtrongly recall to the recollection of every true American the many amiable qualities which marked her character through the revolutionary war, and through the halcyon days of the firſt eight years' adminiſtration of the federal government. The worthy conſort of the *firſt of men*—ſhe ſhared his anxieties—ſhe ſoothed his cares—ſhe conciliated for him and for herſelf the affections of her country, and has left a name that will be reſpected and beloved by the citizens of theſe States, while ſuperior excellence continues to command their approbation and eſteem." New York Commercial Advertiſer, May 27.—On Sunday, the 30th, the churches at Philadelphia were hung in black, as a tribute of reſpect to the memory of Mrs. W.; and it is expected that the American ladies will go into mourning.

June,... At Lyme, Dorſet, aged 23, the wife of Guſtavus Stupart, eſq. of his Majeſty's navy.

At Middlewich, aged 86, Mr. Jackſon, who for many years had prepared and adminiſtered a noted medicine called "Phythyan's Vomit."

At Rothwell, co. Northampton, the relict of the Rev. Moſes Gregſon, a Diſſenting-miniſter there.

At Exeter, aged 78, Mrs. Toogood, widow, formerly of Sherborne.

At Briſtol, Mr. Benjamin Cook, many years commander of a veſſel in the South-ſea whale fiſhery.

Wm. Coddington, eſq. of Wroughton, near Swindon, Wilts.

At Thornhill, near Sunderland, aged 82, John Thornhill, eſq. one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace.

June 2. On the Leeward-iſland ſtation, of the yellow fever, Rear-admiral Totty. Having while in health promoted ſeveral young men, who depended entirely upon him, there were ſtill ſeveral left unprovided for; theſe, while on his death-bed, trombled with a multiplicity of public affairs, he ſtill remembered; and it was almoſt his firſt concern to give them their commiſſions, and ſend them on-board the ſhips they were appointed to. On-board his ſhip, of which he had been long captain, at his death there was ſcarce a man that did not ſhed a tear to his memory.—His remains were interred in the Royal Garriſon chapel at Portſmouth. Admiral Milbank and General Whitelocke were the chief mourners; and between them walked a brother of the late admiral.

At Mancheſter, in his 63th year, Wm. Monſell, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 29th foot. He was born at Limerick, in Ireland; but, from having devoted the greateſt part of his life to the ſervice of his country, he ſeldom had an opportunity of viſiting his native place. He was on ſervice with his regiment in America during the whole of the war with that country, where he was diſtinguiſhed by his zeal and activity in the Loyal cauſe. His humanity to the unfortunate people of both parties, who were obliged to leave their homes during the unhappy conteſt, gained him the reſpect of all. His aſſiduous attention to the wants and comforts of his men endeared him to them by the ſtricteſt ties of gratitude. He was a tender and affectionate huſband; a liberal and indulgent father; and a truly honeſt man. He was eſteemed by his numerous acquaintance as an hoſpitable and chearful companion; and his death will long be remembered with regret by all lovers of real worth.

3. —— Smith, ſervant of Mr. Mills, of Thorpe Acre, co. Leiceſter. Attempting, in

in a ſtate of intoxication, to mount the ſhafts of a waggon, to eaſe himſelf after the loſs of a night's reſt, and a heavy day's fatigue, he failed, and fell to the ground, in the preſence of Mr. Ella, and Mr. Vickers, ſurgeon, who were unfortunately at too great a diſtance to give him any aſſiſtance; and the waggon paſſing over his body cruſhed him to death.

7. At his ſeat at Ruſhton-hall, co. Northampton, in his 92d year, Charles Cockayne, fifth Viſcount Cullen, of Ireland. He was born Sept. 21, 1710, and attained the above advanced period of life in the enjoyment of an uninterrupted ſtate of good health, of excellent abilities, and of a very chearful turn of mind, to which he united the ineſtimable virtues of true benevolence and unbounded generoſity. His lordſhip was of antient lineage, and paternally deſcended from Andreas Cockayne, Lord of Aſhbourne, in Derbyſhire, in the reign of King Henry II.; whoſe deſcendants frequently repreſented that county in parliament. With others of his maternal anceſtors may be named the O'Briens, Earls of Thomond, and the Lords Willoughby of Parham; of the elder branch of the former his lordſhip was the repreſentative; and by the latter he derived his deſcent from the illuſtrious houſes of York, Lancaſter, Arundel, and Rutland. He married firſt, May 4, 1732, his firſt couſin, Anne, daughter of Borlaſe Warren, eſq. of Stapleford hall, co. Nottingham, by whom he had three ſons and ſix daughters; only one daughter living; 2dly, Sophia, daughter of John Baxter, eſq. by whom he had William, married to Barbara, youngeſt daughter of Serjeant Hill, and now Viſcount Cullen. This ſecond lady ſurvived him but five weeks, dying July 12 (ſee p. 692).

9. Mrs. Mills, wife of Capt. Mills, of Hampſtead-road. This lady was formerly well known and much admired for her muſical talents, firſt as Miſs Birchill, and afterwards as Mrs. Vincent. She left the ſtage on marrying Capt. Mills, and accompanied him to India. Capt. Mills is the only ſurvivor of thoſe who were in the Black Hole at Calcutta, and ſignally diſplayed his humanity in that ſcene of horror, by reſigning his place near the window to the late Mr. Holwell. The latter was dying for want of air, and had in vain implored of others the ſame kindneſs, which was, indeed, a ſacrifice of ſelf-preſervation in ſuch a dreadful ſituation as none could expect or hope to obtain.

In Argyle-ſtreet, aged 73, Dr. Donald Monro, fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, ſenior phyſician to the army, and elder brother of the preſent profeſſor of anatomy at Edinburgh. He wrote, beſides ſeveral ſmaller medical treatiſes, "Obſervations on the Means of preſerving the Health of Soldiers, 1780," 2 vols. 8vo; a treatiſe on medical and pharmaceutical chemiſtry, and the Materia Medica, 1788, 4 vols. 8vo; and the life of his father, Alexander, profeſſor of anatomy in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, prefixed to the edition of his works publiſhed by his ſon, Alexander, 1781, 4to.

At Edinburgh, David Leſlie, ſixth Earl of Leven and Melville. He ſucceeded to the title on the death of his father, 1754; and had filled the office of his Majeſty's high commiſſioner in 19 conſecutive Aſſemblies; and is ſucceeded in titles and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, Alexander, Lord Viſcount Balgonie. He went very early into the army, and ſoon roſe to the rank of captain, but on his father's (Alexander) death, reſigned. He married Wilhelmina, daughter of William Niſbet, eſq. of Dirleton, by whom he had three ſons and three daughters.

10. At Bath, aged 68, after being many years much afflicted with gout, Sir Richard Sutton, bart. of Norwood park, co. Nottingham; ſo created Sept. 25, 1772. He was formerly under-ſecretary of ſtate, and counſel to the Board of Ordnance, and one of the lords of the Treaſury 1780—1782; and ſat in different parliaments for St. Alban's, Sandwich, and Boroughbridge. On the 21ſt inſtant his remains were carried through Newark, attended by his domeſticks, and a numerous train of gentlemen, tenants, and tradeſmen, and depoſited in the family-vault at Averham, revered and lamented by every one preſent.

12. At Somers-town, where ſhe had been for her health, the widow of Mr. Gatehouſe, ſurgeon, of Shafteſbury.

At Oxford, aged 89, Mrs. Arabella Jack, only ſurviving ſiſter of the late Rev. Dr. Richard J. fellow of Magdalen college.

13. At Berlin, Baron Krudener, the Ruſſian miniſter at the Court of Berlin.

Mr. John Coulſon, of Hull, brother to the mayor of that town, while attending divine ſervice in the Holy Trinity church, fell down in his pew and died inſtantly.

14. At Cobham, Surrey, in his 86th year, Mr. John Harden, the oldeſt inhabitant of that pariſh.

Mr. Jellicours, of the Howl, near Hinſtock, Salop. He had gone to ſee the progreſs of ſome labourers at work in a marle pit, and, while viewing it, the ſides of the pit unfortunately fell in upon him, by which he was ſo greatly injured as to occaſion his death in a few hours.

16. Mr. John Venables Williams, of Chriſtchurch, Oxford. While bathing in the canal near Thrup, he unfortunately got into deep water and was drowned.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr. Wm. Galbraith, farmer, of Broxburn.

At Cleat, in Orkney, James Stewart, eſq. of Burgh.

At

At Bungay, in his 77th year, the Rev. Peter Routh, 49 years rector of the conſolidated pariſhes of St. Margaret and St. Peter, South Elmham, co. Suffolk, and 50 years vicar of Wicklewood, Norfolk.

18. After a lingering illneſs, Mr. Thomas Eggleſton, ſon of Mr. George E. of the Black Bull inn at Kelham, co. York.

At her ſon's houſe in Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Mrs. Rotheram, relict of Dr. R. many years an eminent phyſician there.

Mr. John Stafford, of Bath, upholder.

At Lauſanne, in Switzerland, Maximilian de Cerjat, eſq. a gentleman of diſtinction in that country, who was ſo beloved and reſpected there, that all claſſes of people united in giving the ſtrongeſt marks of their reſpect for his character, and their concern for his death. The ſhops were ſhut, and the whole town accompanied his body to the grave. In his youth he married an Engliſh lady of large fortune, with whom he lived for more than 20 years in Lincolnſhire, where he was no leſs eſteemed and reſpected than he appears to have been in Switzerland; but the love of his own country, ſo rooted in the breaſt of all the natives of that once happy country, carried him home about 20 years ago. He has left a widow and five children (all born in England), three of whom are ſons, and all three lieutenant-colonels in the ſervice of this country.

19. At his houſe in Crown-court, Weſtminſter, by ſhooting himſelf with a piſtol, Mr. Lewis Hertzlett, a king's meſſenger. He left the Secretary of State's office about half paſt one o'clock, ſaying he was going to dinner; but he had not been at home many minutes before he went into the back-parlour, where he effected his purpoſe by placing the muzzle of the piſtol to his throat; the bullet went through the upper-jaw, and lodged in the ſkull. The report alarmed his wife and daughter, who were in an upper apartment. On entering the room, the unhappy man was reſting his elbow on the table with his hand to his head, when his wife ſaid, "What is the matter?" The inſtant ſhe had ſpoken thoſe words, he fell off the chair, and died inſtantaneouſly. It was not till then that ſhe perceived the blood, which flowed copiouſly from his neck, &c. The neighbourhood was alarmed by the ſervant; and, when aſſiſtance came, the wife and her daughter were found in convulſion fits. With care and aſſiſtance they were ſoon reſtored, and carried into a neighbour's houſe. On ſearching the pockets of the deceaſed, a loaded piſtol was found. A jury was ſummoned in the evening, when it appeared that he had often been heard to ſay he would ſhoot himſelf, and uſe various other irrational ſpeeches and acts, which induced the jury to bring in a verdict of *Lunacy*. He was upwards of 60 years of age, a native of Switzerland, and had filled his place many years very reſpectably.

At Brighthelmſtone, Thomas Morris, eſq.

Rev. Cha. Vincent, of Newbury, Berks.

20. At Eaſſie, in his 75th year, the Rev. James Ogilvie, of Weſthall.

At Caſtleacre, the reverend and learned James Thom, rector of Southacre, Norfolk.

At Weſt Cowes, in the Iſle of Wight, Sophia Lady Burrell, wife of the Rev. William Clay. She was daughter of Sir Cha. Raymond, bart. of Valentines, Eſſex; married, 1773, with a fortune of 100,000l. to Sir William Burrell, who died 1796, and by whom ſhe had two ſons and two daughters. After his death ſhe married Mr. Clay. She publiſhed, 1793, two octavo volumes of poems; in 1794, "The Thymbriad," a poem founded on a ſtory in Xenophon's Cyropedia; and "Telemachus," a poem on the amour of that hero with Eucharis, and the paſſion of Calypſo for him, as deſcribed by Fenelon.

At Leiceſter, aged about 17, Joſeph Berwick, who was kicked by a horſe in the ſtable belonging to Meſſrs. Pickford, of which he languiſhed about 24 hours.

21. Aged 67, Mr. John Eviſon, of Hull, accomptant, &c.

At her houſe in Old Aberdeen, the relict of John Duncan, eſq. late provoſt thereof.

In Groſvenor-place, aged 70, John Cornwall, eſq. banker.

22. William Ford, eſq. was landed at Brighton, in a moſt deplorable ſituation, after an attempt to deſtroy himſelf, from the Anna, Stewart, juſt arrived in the Downs from Bengal. He had loſt his wife at Bengal about a fortnight previous to his embarking with four of his children, and property to a large amount, in the Anna, for England. During his voyage, he appeared in a moſt melancholy and dejected ſtate, would frequently mention the name of his wife, and burſt into tears as his eyes were directed to his children. He, however, betrayed no particular ſymptoms of inſanity, to create alarm in thoſe about him for his ſafety. During the laſt two or three days of his voyage, he frequently interrogated his ſervant if England could not yet be deſcried from the veſſel; and, on being anſwered in the negative, appeared much hurt and diſappointed, deſiring the man to give him the earlieſt notice of ſuch a welcome diſcovery. This the other did not fail to do; when his maſter, turning from him, drew a razor from his pocket, and cut his throat in a moſt dreadful manner. The ſurgeon of the veſſel was inſtantly ſummoned to his aſſiſtance: but the wound was too deep, the wind-pipe being entirely ſevered, to afford any proſpect of preſerving his life. A Dover boat, a few hours after, running alongſide the ſhip, it was deemed moſt adviſable to ſend him to the neareſt port they could

could make. He was accordingly, with his ſervant, and a gentleman who accompanied him from Bengal, put on board the boat, and conveyed to the Ship-in-Diſtreſs inn. The boat, at the unfortunate man's requeſt, was ſent back to the ſhip for his children. He appeared perfectly ſenſible of his approaching diſſolution, and betrayed great uneaſineſs leſt he ſhould not behold his children ere he expired. He expired the ſame afternoon. His children, four in number, the eldeſt not more than 11 years old, arrived about ſix hours after his diſſolution.

In the prime of life, at Mobberley, in Cheſhire, the wife of the Rev. Henry Laye, ſiſter to Mrs. Samuel Judd, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

23. At Barnes, Surrey, Miſs Catherine Huſton, daughter of the late Gen. H. Her pious and amiable diſpoſition ſupported her under a long and painful illneſs with the greateſt fortitude and reſignation.

At Dalnotter, Mr. Robert Whitworth, engineer.

—— Lees, a ſervant of Thomas March-Phillipps, eſq. of Garendon park, co. Leiceſter, being unfortunately intoxicated on the 10th inſtant, fell down by the ſide of his horſes, and the waggon obliquely paſſed over his body and fractured both his right leg and left arm in a dreadful manner, of which he died this day.

24. At Purford, near Ripley, in Surrey, advanced in years, Mr. Geo. Lucock, ſen.

At Falmouth, the wife of Mr. Jn. Bullock, and daughter of Capt. Jacob Wolfe.

At Buxton, after a ſhort illneſs, in his 58th year, Thomas Butterworth Bayley, eſq. of Hope, near Manchester, a valuable member of ſociety, and 35 years a moſt uſeful and active magiſtrate in his populous neighbourhood.

Rev. Mr. Norton, vicar of Poleſworth, co. Warwick, in the gift of the Crown. He had dined with a gentleman in the neighbourhood, and on his return home fell from his horſe when near his own houſe, diſlocated his neck and ſhoulder, and expired in a few minutes.

In his 50th year, the Rev. Robert-Edward Garnham, of Bury; who was admitted to the degree of B. A. 1774, M. A. 1777; and was one of the eight ſenior fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge.

25. At Peterborough, Mrs. Clarke, miſtreſs of the ladies' boarding-ſchool there.

Mr. Tho. Harriſon, of Cumberland-place.

26. At Aſhted, Mr. John Brooke, attorney, and one of the coroners for the county of Warwick. He had been partner with Mr. Carleſs, and, after his death, with his own brother, who alſo died before him; and, engaging in an unſucceſsful ſpeculation in building houſes and a chapel at Aſhted, the eſtate of the late Dr. Aſh, near Birmingham, he was choſen coroner with ſome competition.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Alderman Saywell; of which borough he ſerved the office of mayor laſt year, and was an independent and active magiſtrate.

Mr. Bunney, of Rathy, co. Leiceſter.

At Walcot, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, aged 75, Mr. Hickman, of Cliffe park, co. Northampton.

At Peterborough, in his 33d year, Mr. Robert Franklin, formerly of Trinity college, Dublin, and for ſome years one of the managers of the Lincoln, &c. company of comedians, &c.

At Church Lawford, near Rugby, after a few days illneſs, of an inflammation in his bowels, the Rev. Mr. Powell, rector of Church Lawford, vicar of Buckington, in the ſame county, and chaplain to the Duchess of Buccleugh, in whoſe gift the former is, and the latter in the Crown.

In Little Ormond-ſtreet, in his 22d year, James Lock Rollinſon, eſq. of Chadlington, co. Oxford.

27. Mrs. Aſhton, a native of Germany, and wife of Mr. Robert A. ſen. of Vine-ſtreet, Piccadilly, maſon to Board of Ordnance.

In Henrietta-ſtr. Cavendiſh-ſquare, G. F. Schutz, eſq. of Shotover-houſe, co. Oxford.

At Chelſea, Mrs. Moſeley, widow of William M. eſq.

At Kilkeel, in Ireland, in his 83d year, Mr. David Gauſſan, ſeneſchal of Mourne, many years one of the moſt reſpectable merchants in the town of Newry.

At Margate, Mr. Marſhall, one of the aldermen of Northampton.

At Hull, aged 29, Mr. Richard Bramwell, brother to Mr. George B. of the town-clerk's office.

At Bicker, co Lincoln, of a putrid fever, aged 48, Mr. Charles Trimnell, ſecond ſon of the late Rev. Charles T. formerly vicar of that place.

Aged 90, Mr. John Boyce, grazier, of Hawthorn-hill, Berks, near 60 years a tenant to the Worſhipful Company of Fiſhmongers of the city of London. He had been totally confined to his bed 53 weeks, occaſioned by a violent cold caught when mowing in June 1801; which laborious employment he conſtantly attended at ſunriſing for ſeveral days previous to his indiſpoſition. The faculties of ſpeech, ſight, hearing, and memory, he enjoyed in a wonderful degree to the laſt, his ſpeech being remarkably quick and forcible; his ſight ſuch as to diſcern the ſmalleſt object; and read the ſmalleſt print without ſpectacles; his hearing at leaſt equal to that of any young perſon, but ſuperior to moſt; and his memory ſo retentive that he was ſeldom at a loſs to anſwer any queſtion, on any ſubject, and his anſwers were generally

rally witty or ſatirical. He always maintained the character of an induſtrious and ſtrictly honeſt man.

Thomas Harrington, eſq. of Walthamhall, Eſſex. Walking in the Green park, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, he ſuddenly dropt down in a fit of apoplexy, and in a few minutes after expired in the arms of a gentleman whoſe humanity led him to his aſſiſtance. Mr. H. was the author of ſeveral medical tracts. With very diſtinguiſhed talents he poſſeſſed an uncommon ſuavity of manners and benevolence of heart; and has left a diſconſolate widow and a large circle of friends.

28. At his houſe in Great Marlborough-ſtreet, after an illneſs of a few days, aged 37, Thomas Garnett, M.D.: of whom it would be difficult to ſay, whether ability as a phyſician, accuracy as a philoſopher, or native unaffected modeſty of deportment, formed the moſt prominent feature of his character. Having gone through his medical ſtudies and graduated at Edinburgh with deſerved applauſe, he commenced his practice, we believe, at Harrowgate, where he married his late amiable and accompliſhed lady, whom he has not long ſurvived. After delivering ſeveral courſes of lectures at Manchester, Liverpool, and perhaps one or two other towns, he was called to the philoſophical chair in Anderſon's inſtitution at Glaſgow; whence he removed, about two years ago, to the ſame department in the Royal Inſtitution lately eſtabliſhed in this metropolis. He was endowed by nature with great talents, which he had cultivated with unremitting aſſiduity, and was well acquainted with moſt branches of natural hiſtory; but he had particularly turned his attention towards chemiſtry, and was profoundly ſkilled in all its modern improvements. He "publiſhed Obſervations on a Tour through the Highlands and Part of the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, two Volumes, 1800," 4to. with 50 plates engraved after the manner of aquatinta, from drawings taken on the ſpot by W. H. Watts, miniature and landſcape painter, who accompanied him. In this Tour he manifeſted an enquiring and enterprizing mind; and proved himſelf a man of taſte, reflection, and ſenſibility, in his deſcriptions of the curioſities of nature and art, which he had opportunities of obſerving. Reaſonably concluding that the metropolis of the Britiſh empire opened the wideſt field for the diſplay of knowledge and abilities, as well as greater proſpects of encouragement and ſucceſs, he came to London, and appeared to much advantage as profeſſor of natural philoſophy and chemiſtry in the Royal Inſtitution of Great Britain. We are not ſufficiently acquainted with his reaſons for quitting that inſtitution; but infer that he conſidered it as merely an introduction to practice as a phyſician. They will, however, no doubt, appear in his life, which, we are told, is to be prefixed to his Lectures, now preparing for the preſs. It is ſaid, indeed, that he left correct copies of many of them, and particularly of his courſe on Zoonomia. He certainly left a very ſelect apparatus; but we fear it is no leſs certain that the expence of that apparatus, of building a lecture-room, and the many unforeſeen contingencies of his new eſtabliſhment in Marlborough-ſtreet, had abſorbed all his little previous ſavings, and left his children deſtitute of every comfort. A ſubſcription in their behalf has been talked of; and if opened, as it certainly ought, we have no doubt will meet with a degree of ſupport ſuitable to the public merits of the father, and the unfortunate ſituation of his poor little orphans. He publiſhed a very ingenious tract upon health, though perhaps it is too much marked by theory, and an attempt to apply the principles of chemiſtry to animal properties and animal functions. Such an enterprizing ſpirit, with ſuch diverſified knowledge, and ſuch perſevering diligence, might reaſonably look forward to high profeſſional diſtinction and proſperity. But ſcarcely in the meridian of life, impelled by laudable ambition, and animated by the faireſt proſpects, he was ſeized with a fever, ſuppoſed to have been caught during his attendance as phyſician to the Mary-la Bonne diſpenſary; an office to which he had been elected but a very few weeks before.

At Abbots-Ripton, co. Huntingdon, after two days ſevere illneſs of a ſcarlet fever and ſore throat, Mrs. Trollope, wife of the Rev. T. D. T. rector of that pariſh.

At Glammis caſtle, Scotland, Mrs. Eſther Hamilton, wife of Patrick Proctor, eſq.

At Parcheim, his native town, aged 61, Profeſſor J. J. Engle, of Berlin.

29. At her houſe in Welbeck-ſtr. Cavendiſh-ſquare, the Hon. Jane Parker. This lady was of the antient family of Cæſar, in Hertfordſhire, and had for her firſt huſband Sir Charles Dormer Cottrell, maſter of the ceremonies at St. James's, to whom ſhe bore the preſent Sir Clement Dormer Cottrell, and a daughter who died young. Her ſecond huſband was the late Hon. Lieutenant-general George Lane Parker, brother to the Earl of Macclesfield, who died without iſſue. Throughout the preſent reign, even after the diminution of the bloom of youth, this lady was one of the fineſt women in the Britiſh court; and the amiability of her conduct in the characters of private life did as much honour to her heart and principles as her carriage in the great world did to her temper and education. Her ſiſter (whom ſhe ſurvived ſeveral years) was a lady of equal reſpectability, and was the wife of —— Cheſter, eſq deceaſed, by whom ſhe had a large family now ſurviving.

In

In conſequence of a fever ariſing from a ſevere cold, aged about 75, Mr. Abel Jenkins, an eminent attorney of New Inn, generally and deſervedly reſpected through life. By his firſt wife he had no child; by his ſecond, who died a few months before him, he has left a ſon and a daughter, both very young.

Suddenly, at Putney, in Surrey, where he had arrived but a few hours before, the Rev. David Ormond.

At his houſe in Northumberland-ſtreet, Newcaſtle, in his 70th year, Charles Brandling, eſq. of Goſforth, late one of the repreſentatives in parliament for that town; which ſituation he reſigned in favour of his ſon.

Aged 30, Mr. Geo. Wilkinſon, of Peterborough, ſon of the late Mr. W. upholder.

At Bicker, co. Lincoln, aged 77, Mr. John Jackſon.

30. Aged 44, the Rev. Charles Gordon, of Lincoln, LL.B. of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, and eldeſt ſon of the late Dr. G. formerly precentor of Lincoln cathedral.

Miſs Griffith, eldeſt daughter of Mr. G. of Birmingham-heath.

Mr. Clement Wiſe, of Ward End hall, near Birmingham.

At Porto Bello, in Scotland, Miſs Frances Jameſon, youngeſt dau. of Mr. J. architect.

At Oxford, the relict of the Rev. Dr. Dowſon, late principal of St. Edmund-hall, who died Jan. 10, 1800.

At the rectory-houſe at Wanſtead, Eſſex, in the bloom of youth, Miſs G'aff-, daughter of the Rev. George-Henry G. rector of Hanwell, Middleſex, and a moſt amiable young lady.

At her boarding-houſe on the Cliff, Brighthelmſtone, Mrs. Cliff rd.

At Clapham, Surrey, in his 70th year, William Fenſletead, eſq F. A. S. 1779.

Mr. Thomas Gurney, of Peele's coffee-houſe, Fleet-ſtreet. He was, for a few years, one of the repreſentatives in common council for Farringdon Without.

July... At the ſeat of her brother, the Biſhop of Waterford, at Cellbridge, Mrs. Levinge, of Dominick-ſtreet, Dublin, widow of Rich. L. eſq. late of Colverſtown, co. Kildare, and the laſt ſurviving daughter of the late Lord Chief Juſtice Marlay.

Right Rev. Richard Marlay, D.D. biſhop of Waterford and Liſmore, in Ireland; ſo conſecrated 1787. His remains were interred in the family-vault in St. Mary's church, Dublin. The half of his fortune is bequeathed to Lord Tyrawley, who is by marriage his nephew. Mr. Skeffington acquires by his death a conſiderable legacy.

At Rome, aged 80, Cardinal Leviz'mi.

At Appleton rectory-houſe, Berks, the Rev. John-William Brickenden, D.D. rector of Appleton and Eaton, vicar of Minty, Wilts, and formerly fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge.

At Hadnock-houſe, near Monmouth, aged 62, the Rev. Philip Griffin, of Edmund hall, B.C.L. 1776, LL.D. 1785, vicar of Warnford, Hants, and ſon of the late Admiral G.

In his 99th year, Richard Blenkire, eſq. of Penrith, Cumberland, father of Mr. B. the police magiſtrate of Hatton-garden, who, during his long life, never experienced an hour's illneſs.

In Beaumont-ſtreet, aged 65, Stanhope Pedley, eſq. of Tetworth, co. Bedford, and fellow of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded LL.B. 1760.

In Old-ſtreet, the Rev. Allen Colin Roope, of Pulham Market, Norfolk.

John Atkins, a coachmaker, one of the unfortunate ſufferers by the pulling-down of the buildings at Covent-garden; which (to the diſgrace of the populace), being conſidered as legal plunder, were ſo haſtily demoliſhed as to cruſh ſeveral perſons under their ruins.

July 1. At Brompton, Miſs Sophia Colſton, daughter of the late Rev. Alexander C. of Filkins hall, co. Oxford. This beautiful lady fell a victim, in the 27th year of her age, to a conſumption, and has left the whole of her fortune to a young woman, who had for ſeveral years attended her as a travelling companion, and for whom ſhe entertained a more than uſual attachment.

At Dulwich, Surr. John Rix, eſq. many years accomptant-general in the Exciſe-off.

In York-place, Portman-ſquare, the wife of George Brett, eſq.

At Hampſtead, Mrs. Hewetſon, of Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

Mr. John Hanbury, third ſon of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of Langton, co. Leiceſter.

2 At Briſtol Hot wells, deſervedly lamented, Mrs. Hawtayne, wife of the Rev. Wm. H. rector of Elſtree, Herts, and a juſtice of the peace for the ſaid county.

At his houſe near Aſhford, Kent, aged about 55, John Billington, eſq.

At Thorpe, near Ripon, in his 41ſt year, Richard Browne, eſq. a poſt-captain in the royal navy.

3. Mrs. Fly, of Long Acre.

At Enfield, aged 77, Mr Dutton Greenwood, many years an eminent leather-dreſſer in South-ſtreet, but retired from buſineſs.

At Wargrave, Berks, the Rev. Mr. Tickell, rector of Cawſworth, in Cheſhire, and Eaſt Merſea, Eſſex.

4. At Huntingdon, in his 26th year, Mr. J. Rowe, jun. attorney.

At Ludſington, Surrey, the infant ſon of Walter Irvine, eſq.

At Bagſan, near Neath, Henry Bewicke, eſq. ſon of Claverley B. eſq. of Clapham.

At Ratiſbon, in his 63d year, the Electoral conference miniſter of Mentz and directorial envoy, Baron Steigentesch. The death of this diſtinguiſhed and patriotic ſtateſman is a loſs equally unexpected, and ſenſibly felt by the Diet of the Empire.

5. At

5. At the Grove, Yoxford, Suffolk, in her 69th year, the Hon. Frances-Anne Davy, wife of Eleazer D. eſq. She was the daughter of the late Lord Carbery, and aunt to the preſent lord.

6. At Plymouth, of a paralytic ſtroke, T. Parlby, eſq. maſter-maſon of his Majeſty's docks, an ingenious and reſpectable man. He is ſucceeded in office by his ſon.

In Hill-ſtreet, Edinburgh, James Turnbull, eſq. advocate.

At Acton, aged 79, Mrs. Eleanor Church.

At the houſe of her ſon (Capt. H. Amiel), at Engleſield green, Egham, Surrey, aged 84, Mrs. Chriſtian Amiel, remarkable for her great ſufferings and loſſes during the American war.

At Malvern-hall, in Solihull pariſh, co. Warwick, after a lingering illneſs, the Hon. Charlotte wife of Henry Greſwold Lewis, eſq. eldeſt daughter of the late Sir Orlando Bridgeman, created Earl of Bradford in 1794, and ſiſter to the preſent earl.

7. Mrs. Ellen Owen, daughter and coheireſs of the late William O. eſq. of Porkington, co. Salop.

At Newbridge, near Aberdeen, Mr. George Watſon.

Aged 66, Mr. William Holliwell, of Derby, watchmaker.

8. At Brompton, the Hon. Mrs. Allen.

At Chilham, in Kent, aged 55, John Baker, eſq. formerly of Deal.

Aged 66, the Rev. T. Hindmarch, vicar of Hayton, near Pocklington.

Aged 65, Mr. Richard Thorley, ſhipowner, ſenior member, and four times warden, of the Trinity-houſe at Hull.

At Taunton, Somerſet, aged 17, greatly lamented, Mr. G. Crabbe, ſon of the Rev. Z. C. formerly of Royſton, Herts.

At Biſhop's-Stortford, Herts, aged 63, Ralph Winter, eſq.

At Great Malvern, co. Worceſter, Alexander Montgomery, eſq.

9. In Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, aged upwards of 90, Mrs. Anne Fothergill, ſiſter of the late Dr. John F.; and, on the 14th, her remains were interred by thoſe of her brother in the Quakers' burying-ground in Winchmore-hill, a very numerous train of coaches attending.

Aged 96, Elizabeth Honey, relict of James Murray, vintner, of Perth.

At Chaddeſden, near Derby, on his return home, Mr. Thomas Gray, of Nottingham, coach-proprietor.

10. At Tamworth, Mr. Joſeph Heath.

At Andover, aged 80, Mr. Fennell, the ſenior member of that corporation.

At the commiſſioner's houſe in Chatham dockyard, Mrs. Charles Hope.

At Hackney, the eldeſt daughter of Mr. Thomas Wilſon, of Fenchurch-ſtreet.

Mrs. Frances Holmes, widow of Mr. George H. of Hammerſmith.

11. At Eton, in his 86th year, A. Angelo, eſq. ſincerely lamented by his family and a large circle of friends. He was a truly worthy character: if he had any faults, they were thoſe of being too hoſpitable and too charitable for his means, which rendered it neceſſary for him to toil almoſt to the lateſt period of his life. His comfortable board was ever ſpread for all who chote to viſit him; and the needy never went unrelieved from his gate! He retained his bodily powers ſo well, at his very advanced age, that he gave a leſſon in fencing a few days before his death. He was a very reſpectable character; his manners were elegant and courtly; he was well acquainted with life, and familiarly known to the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters in Europe for the laſt half century. He had long reſided in this country, reſpected by perſons of the higheſt rank, and particularly countenanced by the Royal Family. In the arts of fencing and riding he was long at the head of his profeſſion, and, by his ſkill in both, brought them into general adoption as neceſſary branches of faſhionable education. He underſtood all the Continental tongues; and was altogether an accompliſhed and eſtimable man.

Miſs Ireland, of Bond-ſtreet.

Aged 50, Mrs Peacock, wife of Mr. P. woollen-draper, in the Strand.

At York-place, Queen-Elms, of a conſumption, aged 22, the wife of Mr. W. Cooper, of Tichborne ſtreet, Haymarket.

At Bath, the wife of Thomas Ball, eſq. daugh. of Mrs. Prideaux, of Sydney-place.

At King's Down, near Briſtol, Miſs Temple, daughter of Lieut.-col. T.

In his 72d year, Mr. William Lacey, of Frome, Somerſet, upwards of 50 years one of the juſtices' clerks for that diviſion.

At her lodgings in Upper Surrey ſtreet, Norwich, after a long and ſevere indiſpoſition, in her 75th year, the relict of the Rev. Rob. Thomlinſon, of Cley, Norfolk.

12. In Howland-ſtreet, aged 68, Lieut.-gen. Wm. Spry, commander of the corps of royal engineers. His death was occaſioned by a cold caught in attending the aſcenſion of Garnerin's balloon. He was a man of mild and amiable manners, and deſervedly reſpected by all who knew him. He lived but a very ſhort time to enjoy his promotion, about which he had expreſſed more than common anxiety. He will be ſucceeded by Major-gen. Morſe.

Henry Capel, eſq. of Feltham-hall, Middleſex, for many years a conſiderable cheeſemonger in St. Martin's-lane.

At N. End, Fulham, Mr. W. Howard, ſen.

Wm. Robe, eſq. of Watton, Norfolk.

In New King-ſtr. Bath, Mrs. Woodhouſe.

The wife of George Hutton, eſq. of Carlton-upon-Trent, co. Nottingham.

At the King's Arms inn, Oxford, on her return from Briſtol, Lady Cullen, relict of Lord Viſcount C. of Ruſhton-hall, co. Northampton

Northampton. Her ladyſhip had been in a declining ſtate for ſome time paſt, and had not ſurvived her huſband above 5 weeks. (See p. 687.)

Aged 59, the Hon. John Grey, youngeſt brother to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. By Suſanna, fourth daughter of Ralph Leyceſter, eſq. he has left two ſons and four daughters, of whom the eldeſt was lately married (ſee p. 684).

At Briſtol Hot wells, Capt. Curtis, of the royal navy, ſon of Admiral Sir Roger C. He came from the Cape of Good Hope about two months ſince, in an ill ſtate of health, and has laboured ever ſince under a painful diſorder, which baffled all medical ſkill, and terminated his life.

13. Rev. Henry Ellis, rector of Sutton, near Rochford, Eſſex.

14. At Aldborough houſe, Dublin, the Right Hon the Counteſs of Aldborough, widow of Edward, the late Earl, and ſince married to George Powell, eſq barriſter at law. Her ladyſhip bore a long and tedious illneſs, with exemplary patience and fortitude. She was the daughter of Sir John, now Lord Henniker, and was married to the Earl of Aldborough the 14th of May, 1787; and was, ſecondly, married to George Powell, eſq. in the month of December laſt.

At Birmingham, Mr. George Hoſſington Barker, F.A.S. 1783, formerly an eminent attorney in that town, but age and infirmity had induced him to give up buſineſs ſome time ago. He poſſeſſed a very capital collection of coins of all ages and people; and Mr. Noble, the well-known writer on coins, Cromwell, and other ſubjects, was for ſeveral years his clerk.

15. In the abbey-orchard at St. Alban's, after a long and grievous illneſs, ſupported with the moſt exemplary fortitude and patience, aged 78, Mrs. Suſannah Clarke, widow of Mr. George C. formerly of London, hoſier, afterwards an alderman of the borough of St. Alban's, and mayor 1774, and died Feb. 26, 1777.

At his ſeat at Mainſforth, co. Durham, in his 64th year, R. Surtees, eſq. a deſcendant of the antient family of Surtees, who were ſeated in that county in the time of William the Conqueror.

Mrs. Poſt, of Brighton. While at dinner with her huſband and family, apparently in good health, ſhe was ſuddenly ſeized with a ſlight cough, which, rupturing a blood-veſſel, almoſt inſtantly terminated her life.

16. In her 85th year, the widow of Wm. Brown, gent. of Weſt Willoughby, co. Lincoln.

Suddenly, of the brain-fever, Mr. Geo. Haddon, of the Coaſt-waiters' office, Cuſtom-houſe, formerly of the Minories.

At Bruntiſland, Mr. Sivewright, ſurgeon, of that place. Among many others who were expreſſing their zeal and affection for Sir J. St. Clair Erſkine to be their member of parliament, Mr. S. was aſſiſting, after the horſes were taken out, to draw the Baronet in his carriage through the ſtreets, when he fell, and the wheels going over him, he was killed on the ſpot.

17. Anna, wife of Charles Palmer, eſq. of Biſrons, Wanſtead, Eſſex.

In Queen-ſquare, Weſtminſter, in her 85th year, Mrs. Anne Cracherode, ſiſter of the late Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, who bequeathed his valuable library of books, medals, &c. to the Britiſh Muſeum. She was daughter of Lieut.-col. Mordaunt Cracherode, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Morice, eſq. paymaſter of the Britiſh forces in Portugal temp. Anne.

In Orchard-ſtreet, after a lingering illneſs, Lieut.-col. Fitzgerald, of the 3d foot-guards, and aid-du-camp to the D. of York.

Mr. Butler, of Cheliea, hot-houſe builder. He fell from his gig near Frome, Wilts, and was ſo much injured as to ſurvive the accident only a few hours.

At Littlemore, co. Oxford, the relict of the Rev. T. Hawkins, of Magdalen coll.

Mr. Wallis Stephenſon Spender, fourth ſon of Mr. John S. ſurgeon, of Burton-upon-Trent, co. Stafford.

18. Aged 50, Mr. Robert Lupton, farmer, of Stretton, co. Rutland, late of Tickencote Warren.

At Appleton, Berks, aged 80, the relict of the Rev. Edward Williams, rector of Chaſtleton, co. Oxford.

Aged 73, Thomas Dumareſq, eſq. of Pilham-place, Hants, and admiral of the Blue, much beloved for his hoſpitality, and the truly benevolent heart which he poſſeſſed. He was one of the heroes of the 12th of April, 1782, having commanded the Repulſe, of 64 guns, in the gallant action fought by Lord Rodney with the Count de Graſſe on that memorable day; and was wont to ſay, with great delight, that "he had nearly attained the age of 73 without ever having had occaſion to pay either a phyſician or a lawyer a fee." He was a native of Jerſey, of a family who, for centuries paſt, have filled ſome of the moſt important offices in that iſland, and a member of which, at this time, occupies the diſtinguiſhed ſituation of preſident of the Royal Court there.

19 At Finchley, Middleſex, of a decline, aged 50, Mr. Benedict Roome, of the Swan with Two Necks inn, Doctors Commons.

At his apartments in Golden-ſquare, Weſtminſter, aged about 65, Wm. Robertſon, M.D. deputy poſtmaſter-general of Scotland. He had long been the friend and domeſtic phyſician of Lord Auckland, and had accompanied him as ſuch in his different embaſſies. It was to this noble friend he was indebted, about two years before his death, for his appointment in the Poſt-office of Scotland.

20. At

20. At Enfield, of a paralytic ſtroke, Mrs. Allen, niece of the late Mr. Pritchard, ſurgeon and apothecary, of that place, and formerly miſtreſs of a ladies boarding-ſchool at Cheſhunt, Herts.

In Bedford-row, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Heathcote, rector of Stone, in Kent, and youngeſt daughter of the late Sir Thomas Parker, lord chief baron of the Court of Exchequer.

In Canterbury-place, Lambeth, in her 77th year, Mrs. Anne March, ſiſter to the late Mr. Robert Cartony, of the Strand, who died May 20 (ſee p. 478).

At his houſe in Stanhope-ſtreet, Mayfair, after two days illneſs, in his 76th year, the Right Hon. Iſaac Barré, clerk of the pells. His health was declining for a conſiderable time paſt; and, a few hours before his diſſolution, he was ſeized with a paralytic ſtroke, which was the immediate cauſe of his death. Though blind for nearly the laſt 20 years of his life, he ſtill continued a chearful companion to the laſt. He began to diſtinguiſh himſelf in his political career at the ſame time with his countryman Edmund Burke; and was a celebrated parliamentary debater during the American war. The office which has become vacant by his death he had held about 15 or 16 years, it having been granted to him during the early part of Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration, in order to ſave the country the expence of a penſion, which had been previouſly granted to the Colonel, and was in conſequence relinquiſhed. It is one of the largeſt benefices in the gift of the Miniſter; worth 3000l. a year; and a complete ſinecure.—Col. B. has died poſſeſſed of no more than 24,000l. a moiety of which he has bequeathed to the Marchioneſs of Townſhend.

22. At his houſe in Piccadilly, the Rev. Wm. Parker, D.D. rector of St. James's, Weſtminſter (ſaid to be worth about 1600l. *per annum*), vicar of Catharine Cree church, London, chaplain in ordinary to his Majeſty, and F.R.S. He was of Baliol college, Oxford; M. A. 1738; B. D. 1751; D. D. 1754; preſented to St. James's by Biſhop Terrick 17..; to St. Catharine Cree 17... He married Mary, ſiſter of the late Lord Howard of Walden, born 1728, died Nov. 18, 1799, at Bath, of a very ſhort illneſs, aged 70 (ſee vol. LXIX. p. 1005.) He printed 16 ſermons: Matth. ix. 38, 1746, an ordination; Iſa. xxxvi. 9, 1748, before the lord-mayor; Mark xvi. 17, 18, 1749, two ſermons on miraculous powers; 2 Cor. xi. 3, 1750, two ſermons, Moſaic hiſtory of the fall conſidered; Iſa. xliv. 28, 1752, acceſſion; Pſa. cxlvii. 1, 1753, at meeting of three choirs; John xvii. 38, 1754, Nature and importance of truth; Phil. iv. 8, 1755, on academical education; Prov. xvii. 4, 1757, before the Houſe of Commons; Rom. viii. 30, 1758, two ſermons; Iſa. xl. 11, 1762, conſecration of Biſhop Lyttelton; 2 Cor. viii. 3, 1771, before the ſons of the clergy; Prov. xi. 25, 1781, annual meeting of charity-ſchools. Dr. P. is ſuppoſed to have died very rich; as 6000l. *per ann.* came to him in conſequence of his marriage, which now goes to Ld Braybrooke. —St. James's church was built by Henry, Earl of St. Alban's; whoſe nephew and executor, Thomas Lord Jermine, baron of St. Edmondſbury, aſſigned it and two parcels of ground over to Sir Walter Clarges, bart. and other truſtees; which truſt-deed was confirmed by Charles II. in the 36th year of his reign, 1684; and the church and church-yard were conſecrated by Biſhop Compton. By an act of parliament, 1 James II. Dr. Teniſon, vicar of St. Martin's, was conſtituted firſt rector; and the advowſon, after the firſt avoidance, was veſted in the biſhop of London and his ſucceſſors, and Thomas Lord Jermine and his heirs for ever; the firſt rector to be collated by the biſhop for the time being, the next by Lord Jermine and his heirs; and after that, two turns to be in the biſhop and his ſucceſſor, and one in the Lord Jermine and his heirs in ſucceſſion, for all time to come. Dr. Teniſon, the firſt rector, was promoted to the ſee of Lincoln, Nov. 1691, and held the profits of this church ſeven months by commendam; which, though deemed by the Biſhop of London to be a fulfilling of his turn, yet by the King's Bench the right of preſentation was adjudged to the king. Dr. Peter Birch, whom the king preſented 1692, was removed, and ſucceeded by Dr. William Wake, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury; and he, 1696, by Dr. Charles Trimnell, afterwards biſhop of Wincheſter; whoſe ſucceſſor, in 1709, was the well-known and learned Dr. Samuel Clarke, who died 1729. The next rector was Dr. Tyrwhit (ſon in-law to Bp. Gibſon), who died in 1742, and was ſucceeded, we believe, by Dr. John Eaton; and he by Dr. Parker.

At her houſe in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, the Counteſs dowager of Somerſet.

24. In her 21ſt year, Miſs Sarah Littledale, youngeſt daughter of Thomas L. eſq. of Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare.

BILL of MORTALITY, from June 22, to July 27, 1802.

Chriſtened.			Buried.			Between					
Males 1105	2045		Males 844	1653		2 and 5	215	50 and 60	148		
Females 940			Females 809			5 and 10	85	60 and 70	111		
Whereof have died under two years old 458						10 and 20	49	70 and 80	65		
Salt, 14s. per buſhel; 3d. ½ per pound						20 and 30	115	80 and 90	29		
Peck Loaf 3s. 4d.; 3s. 4d.; 3s. 4d.; 3s. 5d.;						30 and 40	164	90 and 100	5		
						40 and 50	179				

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	70	10	34	6	31	10	22	9	32	1
Surrey	72	6	34	0	33	8	22	8	36	6
Hertford	62	4	33	6	31	3	21	4	35	9
Bedford	64	3	41	6	31	9	20	4	32	9
Hunting.	63	5	00	0	31	6	16	4	48	11
Northam.	65	6	00	0	29	6	17	6	32	0
Rutland	68	9	00	0	31	0	18	0	36	0
Leiceſter	67	6	00	0	32	3	18	0	32	0
Notting.	72	4	46	0	36	0	21	0	37	0
Derby	73	8	00	0	39	6	19	10	37	8
Stafford	73	4	00	0	34	4	20	10	41	5
Salop	73	0	52	2	38	8	23	6	44	5
Hereford	64	2	38	4	32	6	23	5	35	2
Worceſt.	69	2	39	0	34	1	27	2	36	4
Warwick	70	9	00	0	33	4	22	10	40	2
Wilts	63	4	00	0	26	8	21	0	38	2
Berks	67	2	00	0	28	5	24	10	33	11
Oxford	64	10	00	0	28	9	20	9	33	0
Bucks	66	6	00	0	31	0	24	0	36	0
Montgo.	64	0	00	0	00	0	16	10	00	0
Brecon	65	3	43	2	30	4	16	0	00	0
Radnor	65	8	00	0	32	0	20	6	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

67	1	41	5	30	4	19	10	34	4

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

64	0	33	2	26	9	17	11	28	9

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	70	4	34	0	32	3	24	0	28	10
Kent	67	6	00	0	30	3	23	8	30	9
Suſſex	66	1	00	0	27	0	23	10	00	0
Suffolk	65	6	30	0	29	5	19	5	27	9
Cambrid.	67	6	31	10	28	9	14	8	29	7
Norfolk	66	7	00	0	27	0	18	1	28	6
Lincoln	69	1	00	0	00	0	16	2	31	3
York	68	3	44	8	00	0	16	6	34	6
Durham	68	1	00	0	38	0	20	9	00	0
Northum.	64	2	44	0	27	5	18	5	00	0
Cumberl.	74	2	51	9	32	8	18	8	00	0
Weſtmo.	80	7	55	4	30	2	20	1	00	0
Lancaſt.	75	2	00	0	00	0	18	7	36	0
Cheſter	71	3	00	0	00	0	21	2	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	75	0	00	0	39	8	18	4	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv	70	0	42	0	30	8	16	0	00	0
Merioneth	70	2	48	0	36	8	19	0	00	0
Cardigan	55	6	00	0	24	0	11	7	00	0
Pembroke	50	10	00	0	23	3	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	55	0	00	0	24	0	13	3	00	0
Glamorg.	64	1	00	0	28	8	17	9	00	0
Glouceſt.	65	8	00	0	27	4	23	2	33	1
Somerſet	64	1	00	0	27	0	00	0	00	0
Monm.	66	2	00	0	28	10	00	0	00	0
Devon	62	4	00	0	12	8	20	0	18	0
Cornwall	62	2	00	0	24	2	15	6	00	0
Dorſet	65	10	00	0	22	0	25	2	00	0
Hants	64	3	00	0	26	7	20	11	34	3

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
1	70	6	35	1	33	2	21	8	31	11
2	66	1	30	11	29	3	17	0	28	5
3	66	7	41	5	27	0	18	1	28	6
4	67	7	40	8	30	4	16	3	32	5
5	66	4	44	0	30	1	19	5	34	4
6	76	8	52	11	32	1	19	3	34	4
7	73	10	41	5	30	4	19	4	36	0
8	72	1	45	0	34	2	18	1	34	4
9	56	4	41	5	24	5	13	11	34	4
10	65	4	41	5	27	6	23	2	33	1
11	62	3	41	5	23	6	18	6	38	0
12	64	11	41	5	25	1	23	3	34	3
13	66	7	33	2	25	11	18	0	27	9
14	63	6	33	2	24	8	15	5	30	0
15	71	2	33	2	28	7	18	10	31	4
16	56	2	33	2	28	0	18	1	28	11

PRICES of FLOUR, July 26.

Fine	53s. to 57s.	Middling	oos. to oos.
Seconds	50s. to 53s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 24s.
Thirds	oos. to oos.	Common ditto	oos. to oos.
Horſe Pollard	oos. od. to os.		
Bran	10s. od. to 10 6d.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 37s. 6d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	7l. os. to 8l. 16s.	Suſſex Pockets	6l. 10s. to 8l. os.
Ditto Bags	6l. 16s. to 7l. 12s.	Ditto Bags	6l. os. to 7l. os.
Farnham Pockets	7l. os. to 10l. os.	Eſſex Bags	6l. os. to 7l. os.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 24.

Whitechapel—Hay 5l. os. od. to 7l. 7s. od. Aver. 6l. 3s. 6d.
Straw 1l. 16s. od. to 2l. 6s. od. Aver. 2l. 1s. od.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending July 21, 1802, is 36s. 10d $\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, July 26. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Pork	5s. od. to 6s. od
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d
Veal	3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.		

TALLOW, July 23, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 8d.

COALS, July 23. Newcaſtle 43s. od. to os. od. Sunderland, 37s. od. to oos. od.

SOAP, Yellow, oos.—Mottled, oos.—Curd, oos.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1802.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	South S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.	Irish Prizes.
28	189½	74⅝	75½	9⅛	——	105⅜	21⅛	——	——	——	2 dif.	——	——	——	¼ pr.	——	73⅛	17 9 0	98½	88
29	189	74⅝	75¼	90	——	105⅛	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	17 9 0	98⅛	88
30	189⅛	74⅛	75¼	90⅛	——	105¼	21⅛	5	——	——	3 pr.	——	——	——	¼ dif.	105⅛	72⅜	17 9 0	98½	88
1	188	73¾	75¼	89⅞	——	104	20¾	——	——	——	2 a 3	——	——	——	1 a ¾	104⅛	72⅛	17 9 0	98⅛	88
2	189	74⅛	75¼	90	——	105⅜	21⅛	5	——	——	3 a 1	——	——	——	¼	105⅛	72⅝	17 9 0	98⅛	88
3	——	74⅛	75⅜	90¼	——	105¼	21⅛	——	——	——	3 a 1 pr.	——	——	——	¼	——	72⅛	17 9 0	98½	88
4	Sunday																			
5	——	74⅛	75½	89⅞	——	105⅛	21	——	——	——	1 dif.	——	——	——	¼	——	72⅛	17 10 0	98⅛	88
6	189¼	74⅝	75⅜	9 ¼	——	105⅜	21⅛	——	——	——	1	——	——	——	par.	101½	72⅜	17 10 0	98⅛	88
7	——	74⅜	76	90⅛	——	105⅜	21⅛	4⅞	——	——	2 pr.	——	——	——	¼ pr.	——	73⅛	17 10 0	98⅞	88
8	190½	74⅜	75⅞	90⅜	——	105¼	21⅛	5	——	——	2 a 3	——	——	——	¼	——	72⅜	17 10 0	98½	88
9	190½	74¼	75⅝	90⅜	——	105¼	21⅛	5	——	9 pr.	2 a 5	——	——	——	¼	——	72¼	17 10 0	98¼	88
10	——	74⅛	76	90½	——	105⅛	21⅛	——	——	——	4 a 5	——	——	——	par.	101½	——	17 10 0	98½	88
11	Sunday																			
12	——	74⅝	75⅞	90⅝	——	105¾	21⅛	5	——	13	5	——	——	——	¼ dif.	101	72⅞	17 12 0	98½	88
13	190⅝	74½	75½	90⅝	——	105¼	21⅛	5	——	——	5	——	——	——	¼ a ½	101⅜	72¼	17 12 0	99	88
14	——	74⅛	75⅛	90⅛	——	105½	21⅛	5	——	13	3 a 5	——	74⅓	——	¼ a ⅝	101⅝	72⅜	17 12 0	99⅛	88
15	——	74⅛	75	90¼	——	105⅛	21⅛	5	——	——	4 a 5	——	——	——	1⅛ a 1	101⅝	72⅛	17 12 0	99½	88
16	189½	74⅛	75⅛	90¼	——	105⅛	21⅛	5⅛	——	——	5	——	——	——	⅝	101⅝	72¼	17 12 0	99⅜	88
17	——	73¾	74¾	90	——	105⅛	21⅛	5¼	——	14	5 a 6	——	——	——	¾ a 1	101¼	72¼	17 12 0	99½	88
18	Sunday																			
19	——	73⅛	74⅛	89⅞	——	105	21	5⅛	——	13 a 14	6	——	——	——	1½	101⅜	72	17 14 0	99½	88
20	——	73⅛	74⅛	89⅞	——	105	20⅞	5	——	13	5 a 6	——	——	——	¾ a 1½	101⅝	71⅞	17 14 0	99½	88
21	——	73¼	74¼	89¾	——	105	20⅝	5⅛	——	14	6 a 4	——	72⅞	——	1½ a 2	101¼	71⅞	17 14 0	99½	88
22	——	73⅛	74⅛	89¼	——	105¼	20⅞	5	——	——	3 a 4	——	72	——	1⅛ a 2½	101¼	71⅛	17 14 0	99½	88
23	——	73⅛	72⅞	90	——	105⅛	20⅝	——	——	——	2 a 3	——	73	——	1⅛ a 2½	101¼	71⅛	17 16 0	99½	88
24	183	72⅝	72¼	89	——	105⅛	20⅛	5⅛	210	——	3 a 4	——	——	——	3 a 4	——	——	17 16 0	99½	88
25	Sunday																			
26	182	72⅜	71¾	88⅝	100⅞	103¾	20¾	5⅛	——	14	4 a 6	——	——	——	3 a 4¼	——	70⅞	17 16 0	99½	88
27	180	72⅛	70⅝	88¼	100⅜	103½	20½	5	206	——	4 a 6	75⅛	——	——	4½ a 5	96½	69¼	17 18 0	99½	88

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